THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1809:

With a View of ROSENEATH.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
May 26	29.85	48	62	0.3	Rain
27	29.61	50	59	0.5	Ditto
28	29.6	50	63	——	Clear
29	29.65	32	45	0.85	Rain
30	29.75	38	43	0.1	Snow
31	29.71	31	53	0.03	Showers
June 1	29.7	40	41	1.005	Ditto
2	29.29	45	56	——	Cloudy
3	29.9	43	63	——	Clear
4	29.71	49	63	——	Cloudy
5	29.5	50	60	0.08	Rain
6	29.31	49	65	0.05	Ditto
7	29.32	50	60	0.03	Showers
8	29.6	49	63	0.02	Ditto
9	29.69	50	64	0.03	Ditto
10	29.6	48	59	0.035	Ditto
11	29.85	40	65	0.8	Rain
12	29.91	48	62	——	Clear
13	29.9	48	64	——	Ditto
14	29.81	54	57	0.65	Rain
15	29.88	52	60	0.24	Ditto
16	29.87	46	57	0.03	Showers
17	29.55	56	61	——	Clear
18	29.78	51	66	——	Ditto
19	29.72	51	71	0.02	Showers
20	30.	55	69	——	Clear
21	30.2	56	73	——	Ditto
22	30.31	51	69	——	Ditto
23	30.3	55	76	——	Ditto
24	30.35	54	76	——	Ditto
25	30.5	55	70	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 4.77

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1809.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1	4 59	5 20
Su. 2	5 40	6 0
M. 3	6 23	6 46
Tu. 4	7 9	7 34
W. 5	8 2	8 32
Th. 6	9 6	9 39
Fr. 7	10 15	10 49
Sa. 8	11 20	11 49
Su. 9	— —	0 11
M. 10	0 38	1 1
Tu. 11	1 21	1 40
W. 12	1 59	2 18
Th. 13	2 35	2 52
Fr. 14	3 11	3 27
Sa. 15	3 45	4 3
Su. 16	4 22	4 42
M. 17	5 0	5 20
Tu. 18	5 42	6 5
W. 19	6 30	6 56
Th. 20	7 25	7 56
Fr. 21	8 32	9 8
Sa. 22	9 50	10 30
Su. 23	11 7	11 44
M. 24	— —	0 16
Tu. 25	0 47	1 15
W. 26	1 41	2 5
Th. 27	2 29	2 50
Fr. 28	3 13	3 38
Sa. 29	3 53	4 12
Su. 30	4 31	4 50
M. 31	5 8	5 28

MOON's PHASES
For JULY 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	4.	1.	53.	even.
New Moon,	12.	6.	5.	even.
First Quart.	20.	7.	18.	morn.
Full Moon,	26.	10.	7.	even.

July 11. Royal Burghs meet.
—. Court of Session rises.
30. Dog days begin.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE 1809.

Description of ROSENEATH.

ROSENEATH, one of the principal residences of the Duke of Argyle, is situated near the southern extremity of a peninsula, formed by Loch Long and Loch Gair, on the western boundary of Dumbartonshire. It lies opposite to the town of Greenock, at the distance of about 8 miles. A few years ago, the former building having been destroyed by fire, his Grace rebuilt it with great additional splendour, from a magnificent design by Mr *Bonomi*, Architect, which is nearly completed. It may now rank with the finest in Scotland; and we therefore conceive that the present view of it cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, and to the admirers of that spirit of improvement at present so conspicuous throughout Scotland.

Query respecting HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the fourth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xi. part I. p. 316. under the article JONES, (INIGO) we are informed, that "Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, and the improvements made in his time at Glammis-Castle in Forfarshire, in Scotland, are specimens of the designs of Inigo Jones."

I shall be obliged to the Editor of the Encyclopædia Brit. to inform me, through the medium of your miscellany, whence he derived the above information relative to Heriot's Hospital. Arnot tells us, that *it is reported* that this building is after a design of Jones; and Maitland states, that it is after a plan "approved by Dr Balcanqual," the immortal Heriot's intimate friend; thus leaving the matter without having established the fact, who was the architect.

Edinburgh, 28*th June* 1809. } TIMON.

Corrections and Additions to the Biographical Account of JOHN HOME, *Esq.*

THE following corrections and additions to the account of Mr Home's life, which appeared in the last number of this magazine, have come to our knowledge, from the best authority.

Mr Home was born at *Leith*, and was the son of Mr Alexander Home, Town Clerk of that place. He was born on the 13th September 1722.—He received his first education at Leith, under the care of Mr Hugh Millar, master of the grammar school of that place.

He was settled at Atholstoneford in the year 1747.

Agis was written before Douglas, and he took it to London with him in the year 1749, but did not then succeed in getting it represented.

The collection of his plays in 1787 included another play, not mentioned above,

above, under the title of Alfred. He left also in manuscript, and in a finished state, two other plays, a tragedy and a comedy. He was also author of some miscellaneous poems.

We have great pleasure in informing our readers, that a life of Mr Home may be expected from the elegant pen of Mr Mackenzie. This gentleman will doubtless possess the most authentic information respecting the events of his life, while his critical observations will be perused with extreme interest by every reader of taste.

Suggestions for the Improvement of the EDINBURGH BOTANIC GARDEN.

All about grew every sort of flowre,
To which sad lovers were transform'd of yore;
Fresh Hyacinthus, Phœbus' paramoure,
And dearest love;
Foolish Narcisse, that likes the wat'ry shore;
Sad Aramanthus, made a flowre but late;
Sad Aramanthus, in whose purple gore
Meseemes I see Aminta's wretched fate,
To whom sweet poets' verse hath given endless date.

SPENSER.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is with feelings of great satisfaction that we occasionally observe, in the periodical work under your superintendance, hints and suggestions for the improvement of this city; a subject which we should feel happy in observing more frequently brought forward. Many topics have been discussed in a style flattering to the industry and discrimination of your correspondents, and we take this opportunity also of expressing to you our tribute of applause.

The principle of doing good, ought to be recognized as the master spring of all our actions. Little service, either to individuals or to the public, is at all likely to result from a mere display of critical acumen, or of controversial writing. Actuated therefore by the desire of contributing to the advantage of our native place, we purpose at present to call the attention of your readers (among which number we hope there will be found some of those possessing both the ability and inclination to aid the undertaking) to some hints relative to an institution closely connected with our renowned medical school,—the *Botanic Garden*. That elegant and accomplished scholar Henry Home (Lord Kames) in one of his essays,* on GARDENING, ETC. chap. xxiv. has expressed as his opinion, that "It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm, when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to virtuous education. In the beginning of life the deepest impressions are made; and it is a sad truth, that the young student, familiarized to the dirtiness and disorder of many colleges pent within narrow bounds, in populous cities, is rendered in a measure insensible to the elegant beauties of art and nature; *and it appears to us far from an exaggeration, that good professors are not more essential to a college, than a spacious garden sweetly ornamented;* but, at same time, without any thing glaring or fantastic, so as upon the whole to inspire our youth with a taste no less for simplicity than for elegance."

Here we shall, in the first place, express the satisfaction we derive from the admirable style in which the Botanic Garden is at present kept, at least in so far as depends on the Superintendant. We have long been familiar with this garden; but at no period in our observation can we discover a more judicious plan to have been pursued in the management of the various plants, (which indeed their

* Elements of Criticism, vol. II. p. 4[illegible] 7th edition.

their health so strongly indicates,) or better taste in the general system.—In gardening, every lively exhibition of what is beautiful in nature has a fine effect: winding walks, where the line of beauty is observed, are peculiarly pleasing; at every turn we experience increased pleasure, from the combined beauties of art and nature; and in this particular we remark the walks lately laid out, in this garden, which certainly do honour to the good taste of the projector.

ARNOT, in his History of Edinburgh, informs us, that when Dr Hope was Professor, he "represented "to the Lords of the Treasury, that "it would be much for the interest of "the country in general, and of the "city of Edinburgh in particular, that "a garden, of proper extent and soil, "should be made. His Majesty there-"upon was graciously pleased to grant "the sum of L.1330 1 2½ for ma-"king it; and, for its annual support, "the sum of L.69 3s. At the same "time, the Magistrates and town-"council of Edinburgh granted the "sum of L.25 annually, for paying "the rent of the ground.

"These funds, for the support of "the garden, being found insufficient, "and some improvements being neces-"sary, application was made to the "Lords of the Treasury; and there-"upon his Majesty was pleased to "grant a sum of money for making "the requisite improvements, and an "addition of L.50 annually, for de-"fraying the expense."

Thus we learn, that in times that are past, it was only necessary to state these, our reasonable wants, at the proper source of supply, and that the boon was *twice* granted.

This garden, therefore, has an endowment of L.119. 3s. per ann.; no great allowance, it must be admitted, for such an establishment; but we cannot entertain "the shadow of a shade "of doubt," that in this liberal age, on a proper representation being preferred to the Lords of the Treasury, or the proper source, that the income would be encreased, and that a sufficient sum of money would be granted to carry into effect *the improvements* we are now about to suggest.

The *Green-House* is built on the old-fashioned, and now justly-exploded plan, *covered with a slated roof*; which of course excludes both air and light from the plants, and so becomes extremely prejudicial to their health. As light is admitted but on one side, the plants are *drawn*, or incline towards it, which materially spoils their shape, one of the most essential beauties. To remedy this radical defect, *a glass roof* alone is necessary.

To afford the requisite means also of keeping up a supply of *Green-house* plants, a new green-house, (perhaps on a smaller scale,) is doubtless necessary: the shabby substitute on the south-side, placed amidst the rubbish of the garden, is certainly very bad, and endangers the safety of the plants kept within this miserable hut.

To produce an effect, *Ruins* are occasionally introduced in gardens: but as these are calculated to afford melancholy pleasures only, it is generally understood that they should not be seen from a flower-parterre, which is gay and cheerful. Contiguous to the green-house, to the westward, we discover *a Ruin*. If this is retained in its present situation to give effect to the garden, we certainly consider it a proof of extremely bad taste: if it is suffered to remain from sloth and indolence, we here strongly wish to shake off the lethargy from the manager, and to spur him on to action, and to have it repaired without loss of time; as it now stands, it is, indeed, both shocking and disgraceful. We recollect well, not above three years since, to have seen in a house, which is now transformed into this *Ruin*, a very fine plant of the *Ficus Stipularis* of Linnæus, perhaps the largest in Britain; and with considerable

regret

regret we have been informed, that it actually died in consequence of the house not being repaired! Now that we are on this subject, we must to the above misfortune add, as our opinion, that an extremely fine specimen of the *Laurus Camphora*, a plant which we have not seen in this island, of such magnitude, will, in all likelihood, in the course of the ensuing winter, experience the hard fate of its old companion the *Ficus Stipularis*, unless the means are speedily employed to repair the very frail abode in which it at present vegetates.

Adjoining to the green-house, eastward, is situated the largest stove-house in this garden: a portion of which contains a specimen of the *Dracæna Arborea* of Wildenow, nearly 40 feet in height, unrivalled for its excellence and beauty in Britain. That part of the stove which is occupied by this plant has been two or three times partially heightened, and attention to it is again demanded; else in the course of another year, or two at farthest, the beautiful top of the plant, pressing against the glass, being first injured, will in the next place destroy the glass, which a little necessary repair at present would completely prevent: Let the roof be raised while the weather is warm.

The stove towards the northern boundary of the garden, is constructed with a double bark-bed, and is certainly well adapted for the culture and preservation of young stove-plants, but it would be much improved by a new roof: here we remarked the *Nymphæa Cærulea*, in flower, *Ericæa ferruginea*, and some other equally rare and good specimens of thriving young plants.

We must observe the very injudicious manner in which the glass is fitted in the frames: each pane ought to cover the next one, perhaps, about one-eight part of an inch, not more: now, in this garden we observe one-half, and in many places three-fourths of an inch covered; and as that part is always filled up with dust, a considerable portion of light is thus excluded, and the health of the plants consequently affected.

On a late examination of the Botanic garden we observed some acquisitions of exotics, which appear to be thriving well; in particular excellent specimens of some of the PALMÆ, *Chamærops humilis*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, *Phœnix dactylifera*, *Cycas circinalis*, and some fine plants of the *Mimosa nilotica*, or gum-arabic tree, most of which we have noticed *in flower*.—Artists who teach drawing of flowers ought to avail themselves industriously of such a favourable opportunity of making drawings *from nature* of these rare plants.

The soil of this garden is by no means good: vast pains must have been bestowed on it to produce what has been done. The situation, which at one period may be admitted to have been favourable, is now indifferent, and is daily becoming worse, from the rapid encroachment of building, and the *blasting* effects of an Iron-foundry on the opposite side of Leith walk.—We would also remark, that this garden is on far too contracted a scale: indeed from the manner in which it is already crammed with hardy shrubs and plants, it is utterly impossible, as it stands, to extend the collection. We would therefore suggest, that as the Meadows, or Hope-park, is now to be drained, application should be made to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, for a grant of the western half of the meadows for the purpose of establishing the Botanic Garden. The variety and quality of soil, and the advantage of the adjoining common for the circulation of air, is very obvious, not to mention its proximity to the College.

As the *argumentum ad judicium*, it may be observed, that on the scheme now projected being carried into execution, the site of the present garden could

could be readily feued, for either streets or a square, at a very great price; indeed so much so, as in our opinion, even to warrant the Magistrates to carry forward the improvements, should it be found that "the powers that be" rejected an application to them for assistance, which we can hardly conceive likely to be the case.

Should this scheme however be considered as fraught with difficulty; or rather should no one be found disposed to take some little trouble on the occasion, we would anxiously advise, as an improvement in the present garden, to grub up all the large trees on the west side, which would afford room for a collection of shrubs; and these we would recommend to be arranged agreeably to the Linnæan system.

These hints we have presumed to submit to the notice of your readers, and we earnestly hope, that altho' they may not be productive of much service directly, yet we trust that this discussion may stimulate abler individuals to prosecute the subject: and we may here add, that on enquiry we have been informed, that *a sum not exceeding* L.1000, *would accomplish all the improvements now suggested for the present garden.*

"Other fine arts may be perverted, "to excite irregular, and even vicious "emotions; but *gardening*, which in- "spires the purest and most refined "pleasures, cannot fail to promote "every good intention."

—— Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti, si non his utere mecum.

Edinburgh, 15 *June* 1809. } *Quoth*, TIMON.

Report by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, entitled, 'An Act concerning the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and concerning Appeals to the House of Lords,' pursuant to an address of the Hon. House of Commons, dated the second June, One thousand eight hundred and nine.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.)

THE Commissioners, pursuant to an address of the 2d of June, presented to His Majesty by the directions of the Hon. House of Commons, do lay before the House an account of such proceedings as have been had by them under and in execution of the act concerning the administration of justice in Scotland, and concerning appeals to the House of Lords.

A warrant, under his Majesty's sign manual, dated the 2d day of Nov. 1808, appointing the Commissioners under the Scots judicature act, was received in Scotland, by Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart. upon the 22d day of the same month. Immediately on its arrival, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Advocate, and Sir Ilay Campbell, being three of the Commissioners, subscribed and circulated a requisition, for assembling the persons named in the commission upon the 30th of November.

At the general meeting of the Commissioners, held in consequence of this requisition, which was fully attended by all the members then in Scotland, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was appointed Preses of the Commissioners, and Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart. was named Vice-Preses, in order that he might preside at such meetings as should be held in Scotland. It was then further resolved, that, for methodising the business committed to their charge, the Commissioners resident in Scotland should divide themselves into three committees, to each of which should be referred a separate and peculiar department of the investigations prescribed by the commission, with instructions to report to a general meeting, so soon as they shall have collected the information necessary to enable

able them so to report, a detail of the progress which each committee has made in the separate objects of its research and discussion, as hereinafter stated. It was thought proper to reserve the question concerning the introduction of the trial by jury in civil cases into the law of Scotland, for the consideration of general meetings only.—And the Commissioners, on this important point of their duty, have held nine general meetings in Scotland, between the thirtieth of November One thousand eight hundred and eight, and the eighteenth of March One thousand eight hundred and nine. At each of these the introduction of the trial by jury in civil cases, its probable advantages or disadvantages, and the mode of engrafting it upon the Scottish form of law proceedings, have been considered. At the meetings of the twenty-eight of January and fourth of February One thousand eight hundred and nine, in particular, the Commissioners seriatim, and at great length, delivered their respective sentiments upon that matter; and Sir Ilay Campbell and the Lord Advocate having expressed their opinions in writing, lodged copies of the same in the hands of the clerk of the commission. But though the judgment of those Commissioners who reside in Scotland has been thus collected, it was determined that no resolution should be formed until the opinion of the English Commissioners should also be obtained.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Westminster on the eighth of this month, it was determined, that the written opinions of the Lord Advocate and Sir Ilay Campbell should be printed and circulated (as they have since been) among the English Commissioners, for their consideration, previous to a subsequent meeting to be held pursuant to adjournment, and means were agreed upon for procuring for the English Commissioners, the sentiments, in writing, of the other Commissioners in Scotland. The general meetings have also been occupied in receiving communications from their several committees, and giving directions for their procedure.

(To be continued.)

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

May 28. IN the afternoon it suddenly became very cold; the wind easterly, with rain. This change was rendered exceedingly striking to the senses, owing to the previous warmth.

—— 29. A heavy fall of snow and hail has rendered the whole country around Edinburgh quite white.—The snow and hail continuing at intervals on the 30th and 31st, in some places, to the south of this, they lay on the ground a foot and a half deep.

June 1. The snow has been succeeded by violent rains, with strong easterly breezes. Such severe and ungenial weather has produced, at this period of the season, much havock in gardens, frustrating the expectations raised by many a fine shew of blossom.

—— 12. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, strawberries were brought to market this day.—They sold at 8s. a-pint. The cultivation of this fruit is perhaps nowhere so well understood, or so extensively practised as in this neighbourhood.—Some of our strawberry farmers have from twelve to twenty acres under crop. They water the crop regularly, especially when ripening off, by means of water-carts; and they send them to market on small waggons hung on springs.

—— 15. Pease appeared on the stalls of the green-market, and were sold at 12s. per pint. After much rain, excellent dry weather seems to have set in.

—— 17. New potatoes were exposed at the rate of L.1. 4s. a-peck.

Edinburgh, 22d *June* 1809. } N.

Account

Account of FORFAR GARDEN.

THE existence of a garden and flower-nurseries at Forfar, which, for the number, diversity, and rarity of the hardy plants cultivated in it, are perhaps scarcely to be surpassed in Britain, is a fact we believe, not generally known. We think it right to give it what publicity is in our power, both as a piece of interesting information to botanical amateurs, and of justice to the indefatigable exertions of the eminent practical botanist (Mr Geo. Don,) who, we understand, has surmounted many difficulties in following out his favourite pursuit, and in forming so extensive and curious a collection of living plants. The whole of the plants are of the *hardy* sort, Mr Don not possessing either green-house or stove for the protection of such as are tender. It is in *alpine plants*, and in *hardy perennials* and *annuals*, that the Forfar garden excels. The garden is situated on a bank which slopes down to the lake of Forfar, not far from the town; and it fortunately includes a great variety of soils, from dry sand to peat-bog. No place could be found more favourable for alpines and aquatics, which are in general found to be of rather difficult cultivation, but which flourish here as in their native habitats. For hardy herbaceous plants in general, the middle parts of the garden are well adapted. To give some idea of the extent of the collection, I shall mention the number of species of several genera which are at present actually growing in this garden. Of the genus Veronica, there are 55 species; of Salvia 50 species; Campanula 44; Allium 40; Saxifraga 46, including some of the rarest ones, as S. cæsia, petræa, rivularis, &c.; Dianthus, about 20 species; Cucubalus 13, being the whole ever cultivated in Britain; Silene nearly 50; Fumaria 14; the genera Ononis, Lathyrus, and Vicia, almost complete; Astragalus 40 species; Trifolium, no fewer than 60; Hieracium 44. It were needless to enumerate more. The botanist will form a due estimate of this collection on being only told, that he may here see upwards of 60 species of Carex flourishing in great perfection. The agriculturist may here find the whole of the hardy Gramina, carefully distinguished and arranged, amounting to above 100 kinds. This season Mr Don has introduced several hundred species of hardy plants, most of which, we are told, have never before been cultivated in Scotland. Among the rare British plants at present in flower in this garden may be mentioned the elegant little grass called Knappia agrostidea (Agrostis minima of Dr Smith); and the Holosteum umbellatum. Among the hardy exotics now in flower, the Panax quinquefolia (the root of which constitutes the famous panacea of China called *ginseng*,) is the most remarkable. There are certainly very few living specimens of this plant in Scotland; and we have not before heard of its flowering in this country. The Dalebarda fragarioides, brought from North America to France by Michaux, and only lately imported into Britain, has already found its way into Mr Don's collection. It is entirely a new plant, belonging to *Icosandria Polygynia*, and naturally allied to the Geums.—The Forfar Garden it must, however, in conclusion, be confessed makes very little external shew, being in a great measure destitute of the ornament which arises from neat alleys, with hedges or edgings, or well laid out and well kept gravel-walks. It is, in fact, merely an uncommonly excellent collection of hardy plants; and while it would doubtless fail to please the lover of tasteful gardening, it would as certainly prove highly interesting to the botanist and to the curious cultivator. Mr Don, we have been told, has an ample nursery of rare hardy plants, for which he

he receives orders from the curious in different parts of Britain; and when the proceeds of these shall enable him, we understand it to be his intention to improve the exterior appearance of the garden.

Edinburgh, 26*th May* 1809. } *N.*

Of the early history of the STEAM-ENGINE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

DR Darwin, in the eleventh note to the first part of his Botanic Garden, has informed us that Hero of Alexandria, who flourished about 100 years before Christ, has described an application of the force of steam, to produce a rotative motion, by the reaction of steam issuing from a sphere mounted upon an axis, through two small tubes bent into tangents, and issuing from the opposite sides of the equatorial diameter of the sphere.—The sphere being supplied with steam by a pipe communicating with a pan of boiling water, and entering at one of its poles. Bernardinus Baldus Urbinatus in his life of Hero says—'Vir ingenio subtili, peracri, et primus, Vitruvio teste, spiritalium, quæ pneumatica à Græcis dicuntur, mirabiliumq; machinarum repertor.' But I do not observe that he notices such an application of steam as that which Darwin relates. This last has quoted no authority for what he relates.—I should be glad to know if any account of the application in question is to be found in any ancient author.

In the first volume of Aiken's Athenæum, under the title of Omniana, it is said, that Pope Sylvester II. made clocks and organs worked by steam, between the middle and the end of the 10th century, and the following extract is given.—'Fecit arte mechanica orologium, et organa hydraulica, ubi, modum in mirum, per aquæ calefactæ violentiam, implet ventus emergens concavitem * barbiti, et permulti feratiles tractus aereæ fistulæ modulatos clamores emittunt.' I wish to know from what work this extract is taken; and am,

Your constant reader,

Antiquarius.

On the CROWN-GLASS *Manufacture of* SCOTLAND.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN some of the Edinburgh newspapers there lately appeared an advertisement regarding the Crown-Glass manufacture in Scotland; from the tenor of which, those who are ignorant of the present state of the glass trade will naturally infer that Scotland is totally destitute of a Crown-Glass manufactory: and that Scots glaziers and glass-dealers cannot be supplied otherwise than by *importation from England*. It is a duty we owe to the *manufactures of Scotland* to undeceive the public in this respect; and not silently to suffer our country to be stigmatized for *want* of an article in the *manufacture* of which it *excells*. The reputation of the window-glass manufacture in Scotland cannot possibly be lessened by the very strange means thro' which it is now attempted to be undermined.

There is *in Scotland*, and almost at our door, a window Crown-Glass work, not exceeded by any in the United Kingdom in extent and celebrity in the quality of its manufacture; from which, not only the Edinburgh glaziers, but the glaziers of *Scotland at large*, may have ready and ample supplies. Instead, therefore, of being destitute of an article so essentially necessary as that of window glass, we have

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* Probably for *concavitatem*.

have at home, in Dumbarton, a manufactory of that article; which, besides its considerable exports to *England, Ireland, and foreign parts*, can furnish supplies to any extent our Scotch consumption may require.

Scots Crown Glass, altho' from the advertisement seemingly unknown *in our own Metropolis*, seems to be pretty well known in the *capitals and chief towns of England and Ireland*; and appears, from the Glasgow Commercial Advertiser, Greenock Advertiser, and the other newspapers which contain lists of the exports from Clyde, to be *no inconsiderable article of commerce*. If, then, those who are led to believe that Scotland is so far behind in manufactures, as to have no window Crown-Glass work, will take the trouble of referring to these newspapers, they will find lists of Scots Crown Glass exports from Clyde to London, Bristol, Liverpool, Ireland, America, and the West Indies: and that to such an extent, as appears to give employment to several thousand tons of shipping annually. This city is supplied with Scots window-glass alone; and if I mistake not, Mr Laird announced in a late newspaper, the arrival at Grangemouth, from the westward, of a vessel bound *even to Leith* with a cargo of Scots Crown Glass.

Scotland is recorded as famous for its Crown-Glass manufacture, and at this moment contains a considerable stock; and were the accustomed markets open as before the late American commercial restrictions, the Dumbarton works can produce, with ease, double the quantity. Edinburgh is recorded as a "hot bed of genius," but the utmost stretch of human ingenuity could not be more unhappily directed than in devising means to make the world believe that Scotland wants window-glass, or in detracting from its merit with regard to a manufactory of well-known magnitude and established reputation. In what a ridiculous light will such an advertisement be viewed by the numerous glaziers and glass-dealers in England and Ireland who are accustomed to receive supplies from *Scotland alone?* An inherent national pride stimulates me not to be silent when I hear or see any thing which has the least tendency to tarnish the reputation of Scotland in regard to any of its manufactures. Newcastle may with equal justice be reproached for want of coal, as Scotland for want of window-glass.

The insinuations contained in the advertisement alluded to, are either intended to mislead, or, to say the least, the framer of it is grossly mistaken; and in order to remove the false impression which may be made on the public mind regarding the want of a window Crown-Glass manufactory in Scotland, I request the favour of your giving this a place in your next publication, which will much oblige,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Glasgow, 11*th April* 1809. } *A Caledonian.*

Account of the Duke of ARGYLE's *Descent upon* SCOTLAND *in* 1685; *by Sir* PATRICK HUME.

From Mr Rose's Observations on the Historical work of Mr Fox.

WEE got very encouraging returns from the Lowlands; and ernestly pressed the Erle that wee might divide, and some of us goe thither; he seemd satisfied, but withall told us that his son Char:, and other gentlemen, wer at Tarbot-castle, with 1200 men; and if we would saile the ships thither, & many boates wee had, he, with Sir John and a good pairt of the sogers, would take a land march throw Kantire, levie the whole country, and joine them; and that then we might goe to the Lowlands with a considerable division of men (for it was not fit to goe too single)

gle) and he with another considerable pairt, would stay theire, levie men, and act against Athole, or as occasione fell in. Sir John was for dividing and parting presently, but the Erle being wilfull, and the motion resonable he made, and the work but of 24 houres, we wer most of us of the Erle's opinion; so he marched, and we sailed; came to Tarbot, and found our friends at a rendevous here: We made, of horse and foot, 1800 men: Here the Erle, in printing a declaration concerning himselfe, and in modelling the men, spent more time than needed (as indeed he did likewise at Cambleton) for all wee could doe to haste him on: Here also he got accounts of the oppressions that Athole's men did about Inverary, and tooke the fancie, the unluckie fancie of beating Athole and his men from that place, before wee should goe to the Lowlands: This vexed us exceedingly; we told him, that Athole having the castle, might keep it till he got succoures in despite of us; that his men would sculke and keep from fighting of purpose, till the inland forces and militia should get together, and incapacitate the best places of the country from joining when wee came; and very likely either hinder our landing, or give us no time to gather, but force us to fight too soone. He answered that our shipes might sail to Lock Fine, and ly before the castle of Inverary to molest them with our guns, and the army might march by land, and fight them out. It was replyed, that the ships with our armes and ammunition, could not goe; for the English frigates (of which we then had heard that they wer at Aire) would easily come to Lock Fine, and catch our ships and stores, so as there could be no escaping; and for fighting Athole's men, it was sure they wold retire from us, of purpose to keep us up in that place: He, finding so great aversion from that motion, both in gentlemen and seamen, said he was willing to goe altogether to the Lowlands, but the Highland gentlemen could not be inclined to leev their countty under the enemies feet, and goe with us:— Wee took what paines wee could with them, and desired the Erle that it might be proposed to themselves; who getting them together proposed it to them, as a motion from the Lowland gentlemen: They desired to gee apairt to talk among themselves of it, and very soon returned againe, and unanimously agreed that it was the best to goe to the Lowlands; and declared they would leev that country and their intrests, to what hazard soever; for they doubted not that wee could see their damages repaired, if wee prevailed in the Lowlands; which was the place indeed to be reckoned upon for the support of our bussiness, and not the Highlands; Wee wer well pleased at this answer, and assured them of what they expected, if we should prevaile: The Erle said litle, but seemed determined, and being late, they parted. Next day he made a new motion, that he thought wee wer so many men as might serve both to goe to the Lowlands with us, & stay with him in that countrey, as he inclined; whereby he might get more men ther, chase Athole's men out, or at lest protect the countrey, and put the inland forces, or pairt of them to be sent that way; whereby wee in the Lowlands might levie with the more ease: Wee condescended heartilie to the motion, sate with him, agreed what men, armes and ammunition should go and what ship: He made a step out from us, and in half an houre after called out Sir John, and retreated from all condescended to; which so madded Sir John, and the rest of us, that every one discernd great dissatisfaction amongst us; but provisiones falling scarce, wee wer almost forced from thence; so put all aboard ships and boats and sailed towards Boot: On the way tooke a timber ship, who had

seen

seen the English frigate the Fisher. In the evening we landed at Rothsay in Boot, & lodged there; next day people wer sent out to drive in kowes for meat, and some partyes to severall places in the isle, Sir John Cochrane and I went in the Sophia and David, up Clide to Greenock, intending to get meat there for the camp; wee discerned a strong party of horse coming toward the town; when they came at it, I caused fire 2 guns, which putt them from their ground; they marched up the hill: Sir John was for landing men, but I was against it because wee had but few, and only 3 ship boates, that could not cary above 20 a piece, at most, rowers and all; yet Sir John sent two boats full with a person I had a great kindness for, Mr Fullarton, comanding; I seeing this, sent a boat full, and went myself in a litle pinace with other 6, all it would hold; Fullarton's boate only was landed, when the pinace came ashoare: he drew up 12 firelocks in a little yard, seing as many horsemen coming towards him; Jhonston of 'y^t^ Jlk younger comanding the partie, held up a hankerchief; wherupon Fullarton with 3 went out to parly, but while parlying, Jhonston fired on them, then ran off; the other fired after him, and as some other of the horsemen came up to fire, the other 3 with Fullarton fired, and beat them off: By this time other two boates with men landed, and wee came, & joining Fullarton, drew up the whole pairty together; but our great gunes played over us, as I had ordered, came near the body of horse, and made them reell; so they marched off over all the hill, & left us: then Sir John landed, and we went in the towne, and tooke some meal out of a girnell, and a pretty barque out of the harbour, and returned to Rothsay.

While wee wer away, the Erle had caused burn the castle, because a house of his had been burnt in Cowall; this vexed us much, because it savoured of private revenge, and wee disliked these methods: Also he had sent Mr Charles into Cowall to get some more men, but getting few, and wanting amunition, was pursued by Athole's men; and leaving his party too inconsiderately to fetch some amunition, they imediately run after him: Athole's men pursued, kil'd some, took a few prisoners, the rest escaping into Eylandgrig castle: This affront made the Erle more intent on fighting Athole's men, and backward of going to the Lowlands, so as wee wer put beyond all patience; so that meeting together, comission was given by the rest to Sir John and mee, to treat with the Erle perempteriy on the point; the Erle would gladly have shifted, but being pressed, fell in great passion. Sir John ceded, but I insisted in high termes with him; so as he came, as afterward appeared, to suspect that wee would comand the shipes, and goe without him: But he yielded not, only desired 24 hours delay, and he wold satisfy us all what he would doe; he went in boat imediately, and viewed Islandgrig castle; at his returne he told us, that the English frigates being on the coast, wee could not saile with our armes and amunition aboard to the Lowlands; for beside that they might fall on us at sea, and sinke us all, we could not get time for them to lever and take out our store: but he had found a strong place where to put our store, which was within so narrow rocky passages of sea, as no man of war durst adventer it; and the castle in an isle within the lock, that no cannon could be brought to it by land; and if we would saile thither to see it, he would take us by the Keiles of Boot, so as wee should have it in our choose still, whither to unloade, or goe loaded to the Lowlands; to which if we inclined, there wer such wayes of escaping among these Keiles, that in dispite of many shipes, we might saile whither the

the frigates should not discerne. Sir John yielded; others advised to comand one or two of the shipes, and leev the admirall, and the two prises, and severall small barques with open boates, with Argyle; and indeed wee wer masters of the seamen, who wer ready to obey us, whatever the Erle should contradict; but I could not condescend to part in that manner.— I persuaded them to comply with him for these reasones: 1st, That such a breach would be shamefull. 2d, That if we wer catched by the way, or not succeed in landing, or suffer in landing, the ruines of the affaire would be charged upon us. 3d, I did really believe that he would oppose us by force; for he had comanded companies of Higlanders aboard all the shipes. 4thly, That his overtures carried something of reason in its alternative, if his suppositions hold: By these arguments they wer diverted, but John Cochrane, who caried worthily all along, with the greatest difficulty: Her wee got returnes from Irland, by our messengers sent from Holland thither, very satisfactory.

Wee sailed near Eylandgrig, straite and difficult passages indeed, saw the castle which the Erle was so fond of, and being asked how wee liked it, some told the Erle it signified nothing; I, having advised with the seamen, who told mee that the frigates might come up if well piloted, indeavoured to dissuade the Erle to put the store in the castle, as certainly being safer in the shipes; he said I had not skill, but was much mistaken: This question was quickly decided by the frigates their blocking up the two passages wherby only our shipes could get out; they being at the first pilotted in, whither the Erle thought they durst not adventer; yet he said still, they could not come the lenth of the castle, the passages being much narrower; and indeed our shipes, tho' far less than they, could hardly get up: Here was all the amunition & good arms put up, the castle garisond, and an earthen fort built, on which our best ships gunes wer planted, none being above 5 or 4 pounders; on a fancie, but a foolish one, that if the frigates should get up; these guns would cut their shrowdes and tackling, at greater distance, than their 30 or 28 pounders would batter the earthen new made fort.

While the shipes were unloading, and fort making, the Erle comanded Collonell Rumbold with the horse, & Major Henderson with 300 foot, who marched by land to the side of Lock Fine over-against Inverarie, and so up the lockside to Arkinlas; some 500 of Athole's men came marching about the Lockhead, a short way towards them; they engaged, and our men did well, killed severall of them, but could not force them to a closs fight, or from their strong grounds, where they made a show of salying and skirmishing: Notice came to Argyle, who immediately comanded the army to march to Inverarie ward, for assisting our men, who wer said to be engaged and need aide. The voluntiers that came from Holland had chosen mee to leed them as a modelld company, yet wer very averse from marching thither, (though I ernestly pleaded to persuade them,) alleadging plainly, that it was but a trick of the Erle to engage us against Inverary; and that our pairty was not engaged; yet I prevailed with them, by promising that if they wer not engaged already, who wer there, and that Athole's men would not fight us at our coming, I should instantly returne with them, and take what course they should resolve upon: The Erle hearing of their aversion, and not expecting them along with him, but that they intended to pairt for the Lowlands; gave an order to the comander of the castle, and ordered of the fort and shipes in his absence; that if any persons should goe away, he should disarme them; but this wee knew not till wee returned. All

marched

marched about a mile, when notice came to the Erle, that ther was no engaging or forcing Athole's men to fight; and that they sought only to gain time: When our men assaulted, they tooke to the rockes and strong grounds; when they retired, then they offered to pursue, and only skulked too and again so, and seemed to intend no other; so wee immediately marched back to Eylandgrig.

The fort being compleated, the Erle resolved to march wher wee might get some victualls and provision, which was fallen very scarce; but still bent on Inverarie, would hold that way: Wee pressing still for the Lowlands, he motioned, that all the lowlanders, gentlemen, and voluntiers, should be mounted on the best horses wer there, & with some loads of armes and amunition, march immediately to the Lowlands, by the head of Lock Long: Wee wer satisfied, but what fate was in it, he imediately, in less than halfe an houre, resisted, and would needs have all goe one way: Then he offered to take the shipes, and adventer by the frigates, either the one passage or the other, and fight them; and that in the mean time, the boates might steell by with the rest of the men; wee consulted the seamen, who said it was very madness to offer it: Wee had not one gun could hurt them, neither instruments for boarding, nor fitt men; every gun of their's could sink us, and wee could not pass without musket shot of them, the passages wer so straite wher they lay. On these grounds, all most true, wee answered, the attemp wer unreasonably disparate. Then he came to resolve to march to the Lowlands; but many of the Highlanders wer run away with our armes, which made him ashamed, and to fret mightily, & very ernest to make them up againe; but truth is, wee could get no meat for whom wee had.

After settling the comand of the garison & fort, & great trouble in persuading the seamen to stay in the shipes, which they were ordered to sink, (if the frigates should pass the castle and come to them,) and flie into the castle; we marched to Glen Durowle, wher he stay'd three dayes, doe what we could, in the countrey hoping to make up men; but insteed of that more run away watch what wee could. Then we marched another day to Lock Streen head and being forced to draw in cattell of the country for meat, such as in that place came in to us, went almost all away; and they who stay'd, having neither meat nor bread, wer sore straitened. Here the Erle finding the 3000 Highlanders he had reckoned upon come very near 300 spoken of (for they wer not above 500) besides the Lowlanders, fled from the inlands to Kantire before our landing, who had joined us; some more with the voluntiers from Holland then 300, was inexpressably damped and discouraged. Sir John and I endeavoured what we could to encourage him, and haist him to the Lowlands, for the few with us wer hearty enough; so wo marched and crossed Lock Long troublesomely in boats, and lay on the rockie side of it all night. In the morning came the whole men of the garison, fort, and shipes, with newes, that the frigets came up closs to the castle; and laid open all their great guns so formidably, as made them (perceiving that they would quickly batter downe both fort and castle, and being certainly informed, that Athole with 3000 men, being advertised from the frigetes, was coming thither and within 3 miles,) haistely to leev the shipes unsunk, and the castle with the whole amunition and armes, to the enemie, (the blowing up which the governor comanded and intended misgiving,) who got all in their hands.

At this newes, the Erle and all our men wer greatly surprised and dispirited, but he marched on to Lock Gaire; and here I had much adoe to hinder

hinder many of the voluntiers from parting downe Lock Long, to take their hazard in any Lowlands they should come at: The Erle intreated us by a message to come on 2 miles farther, to Lock Gaire, to resolve and take a joint course; with great work I persuaded them; but at my coming, insted of consulting, Sir John told mee the Erle was resolved with all haist to march over Leven water, and fight the Lowland forces wherever we found them; he told mee, also the intelligence that Huntly was coming up with many men to joine Athole, who would quickly be upon our heels; that Dunbarton, with the standing forces and militia, was about Glasgow; and presently, I found that all these newes were dispersed among our men, and they hugely disheartened: I told Sir John that was the madest course in the world, and gave the reason I afterwards exprest to the Erle; but albeit he saw all others convinced and of my opinion, he would not condescend, nor (such a faite was in it) so much as goe along with me to reason with the Erle; so I went alone and he telling me his present resolution, without asking my advice, I repeated the same things I had talked to Sir John & the gentlemen: That our armes and amunition being now lost with our ships, & our men thereby exceedingly discouraged, and most pairt run away; it wer madness for us to think to keep together, or think of fighting the forces in a body, to lose the remaine of our hopes in one desperate attemp; but that the best was, that he and his Highlanders should march bake by head of Lock Long, wher he had said there was a pass, which 100 men would easily maintaine against 1000, to Argylshire; wher he might probably get more men, and wher his Highlanders would fight, if any wher, being their owne intrest; and wher he might easily shun fighting, and levieing the countrey, march to enemies' lands; which might render both Athole's men, who already were breaking homeward, and Huntley's suspicius; and cause them either march together, for defending their oune, or els run away from their leaders to their oune countrey: But without doubt he might, recruit himselfe, by the whole harassed people about Inverarie, whence now Athole was parted, and through all Argyle and Lorne; and make a good shift till he should hear of us; and that we should divide the voluntiers and lowlanders, being within three hunder and fiftie in number, equally, one halfe to goe doune Loch Long in boates now ready; the other halfe down Lock Gaire, to land at 2 distant places very fitt, which I named, wher no forces wer at present; mount on horses, such as they could not miss of, for dispatch in marching; and march to strong grounds in these countreys, that people might have easie get to us, and joine us: By this meanse, all should not be discussed at once; if one party wer broak, another perhapes might shift; or it might be the Lord would help us to gather up our crums, and bring us together againe. After much more discourse, the Erle remained obstinately impersaudable, & as opinitive and wilful as ever: But said, any that would not goe with him, might doe as they pleased; his intention was not to fight the enemie if he could shift them, but to march straight to Glasgow, and there doe the next best: Some wer forced to comply, who could not think of parting, but by consent; and I againe persuaded the most unwilling, that we did not separate.

This Tuesday, the 16th of June, we marched from Lock Gaire and crossed Leven at night, 3 miles above Dunbarton; having spent 5 weekes in the Highlands to no purpose, whereof the Erle alone was the cause: for Sir John was persuaded by him to goe cross to us against his own inclination; but this was the means to our ruine.

We

We encamped on Leven side, and next morning marched airely, weary, and hungry enough, as I thought, to take the hill way for Glasgow; but it proved not so. About 7 in the morning we discovered a great pairty of horse, on a litle hill top very near us, they sent off a detachment towards us; but some of our horse going of to them they returned. Having no intelligence, wee thought the whole army was behind, and that a fore pairty; and drew up ours in batalia, and stood to our armes above an hour: The Erle very discouraged came to mee wher I had drawn up the voluntiers; asked what I thought best to doe, for he had just now intelligence that the army was not at Glasgow; but he feared they wer not far from these horsemen, whom he considered as a fore pairty. I answered, it is not time now to make many words; send some horsemen to view if the whole army be not there; why doe wee halt our march? Let us not again stop our march; but since wee are now betwixt them and Glasgow, let us keep strong grounds, and a strong rear-guard of our horse, and the voluntiers and Lowlander foot, and we shall be able to come thither in despite of them; and if they come hard on us, that wee needs must, our whole body shall fight them; he answered that is certainly the best of it, I will doe it: So we marched, and I kept the reare-guard with the volentiers. Our march was in very good order; and in a litle the scouts came in, and told us the party of horse wee had seen wer only gentlemen and militia; and that none of the army was there: But insted of marching toward Glasgow, Sir John had persuaded the Erle to march to Kilmaronock, quite contrary, but not far off, for we came thither about 10 o'clocke: I expostulated with him; he said the men would not be able to march to Glasgow without refreshment; (but they would gladly delayed it till their coming thither rather than lose 3 hours march by that halt,) being over marcht and wearied already; and in truth wee all greatly needed both refreshment of rest and meat; and he had caused provide very well of victuals, so as all had a sufficient maile, but this halt proved fatall.—About 2 afternoon we marched whither I knew not, but supposed towards Glasgow; but indeed it was to the great road from Dunbarton to Sterling: The doeing this, & designe of it, or reasons for it, wer concealled from mee; and none in the company of volentiers knew the countrey, or whither they wer goeing; and wee had not marched an houre, when some who had passed a litle burne and got up a litle hill on the van, discovered the army within a halfe mill of them, marching on the highway: Hearing this, I went over a horseback to view, found Sir John talking very high with the Erle of a brave advantage we might have of them; I knew not with what eyes he saw them. When I came, and had observed them, & him to, he asked what was my advice; I said, the same I had given before, to take the strong grounds, keep a good reare-guard, and not stop our march to Glasgow, nor fight unless forced to itt. He said it wer ane inexcusable thing to let so great an advantage slip; there was but a small pairt of the army there, and the defeating of them would make all the countrey flocke to us. I desired him remember how disheartened our men wer, how starved, how overmarcht, and how bent on Glasgow; also, what men wee could reckon would stand to it, not 500; in all wee wer not 900, and of these some wer still stealing off; and by what I had observed of them, many more would: Againe, that wee saw in view a regiment of red coat foot, and several troupes of horse, too strong for us to attaque; and I assured him, he would find the whole army following toward Leven or Dunbarton, upon intelligence of us; thoe the

covers of the ground kept us from seeing of them (as it after proved) and therefor since evening was approaching, and wee could without being seen of them, or suffering our sogers to see them, put a great hill betwixt them and us, and let our horses be kerthing in their view, till the foot were marched an houre; and then come off another way by help of guides wer there: The enemy, who wer taking a ground, would take some time to draw up; and certainly not venter on the hils and mosses, to persue, till the next day. All this prevailed not, our men wer drawen over the burne in view of the enemie, and before wee could get them drawen up, wee wer well convinced that the whole army and militia was there together; & our most inclined to fight, wisht to be off: Our men saw nothing but death; yet truly the Lowlanders, except a few persons who slipt off and escaped, and some of the Highlanders, shewed abundance of resolution. The Erle came to mee, and asked my opinion of the ground; I said I likt it not, and gave my reason; but shewed him a better hard by, which he preferred, and said we should draw up upon it; but such was his confusion, that indeed wee wer never put orderly in batalia. Wee stood to our armes till evening; the enemie encamped and kindled fires on thar ground, and so did wee: But when our fires wer kindled, the Erle told us wee should march off quickly, through the mosses at the nearest to Glasgow. So wee marched with as much silence as we could; at first in order, but that was suddenly quite, and our retreat became very fowle; for the Highlanders run, & crowded on the Lowland companies, broke their order, that every one was apt to tread down another; so ther was no safety but being off them behind or at a side; we marched hard the whole night, throw very bad, almost impassable ground: Next morning, being Thursday, June 18, wee came back to Kilpatrick, not above 500 men in all, sadly wearied; soone as I got downe the hill, very faint & weary, I tooke the first alehouse and quickly ate a bit of bread, and took a drink, and imediately went to search out the Erle; but I met Sir John, with others accompanieing him; who, taking mee by the hand, turned mee, saying my heart go you with mee: Whither goe you said I? over Clide by boate said he: I, wher is Argyle? I must see him: He, he is gone away to his owne countrey, you cannot see him: I, how comes this change of resolution, and that wee went not together to Glasgow? He, It is no time to answer questions, but I shall satisfy you afterward. To the boates wee came, filled 2 and rowed over; but a good troop of horse on Askine Green waited our landing, and came as near the water as they could draw up to fire on us; & planted some foot men and firelocks, behind some dry boates lying on the shoar; yet they wounded only one man.—Wee shot hard among them, beat the men from their dry boates, wounded and killed horses, and made the rest well in disorder; so they marched away. Wee stay'd till such as wer to come over came over, in all about 100 men; then wee marched to a place to dine which I knew not; Sir John was busie, causing get horses taken, to help some of us in our march; and an honest gentleman who was present, told mee the manner of his parting with the Erle; Argyle being in the roome with Sir John, the gentleman coming in, found confusion in the Erle's countenance and speach; in end he said, Sir John, I pray advise mee what shall I doe; shall I goe over Clide with you, or shall I goe to my owne countrey? Sir John answered, my Lord, I have told you my opinion; you have some Highlanders here about you, it is best you goe to your owne countrey with them, for it is to no purpose for you to go over Clide:

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My Lord, faire you well; then call'd the gentleman, come away Sir; who followed him when I met with him. Having got some country horses, about 10, such as wer lest able to walk mounted, and wee came to the place we designed to eat at, upon a hill; thither the troope with some joined them persued us. Sir John would have us divide in three pairties, and go over a litle deam to charge them; I would have them takeing meat, and sitting a gaird, on a stone dike to defend the deam by turnes; that wee might not loose time, but get at a strong moss, he intended to be at, before night; but he gave me a reason to satisfaction. Wee drew up, marched out, and putt them from their ground; for they wer only come to dog us till more forces came up: Wee returned, and all who had gone out, about 90, (the rest being Highlandmen fled over the hill in our sight) tooke meat and marched presently to Luton bridge; the troop keeping sight of us the whole way. We had stay'd but a little there, when we got an alarm; whereupon wee marched up the hill, and severall Highlandmen slipt away by the backs of the yaird dikes; some took leev and pairted:— Those who resolved to die on that ground, and to sell their lives at as worthie a rate as they could, march'd up; and seeing themselves surrounded with squadrons of horse and dragoons, wer not at all dashed, but expressed much courage: Wee had scarce time to take up a ground, in the place called Moure dikes, in a little closs of stubly ground, within a low ston dike, and to draw up, when a strong troop appeared to assualt us: Sir John, who caried with as much bravery as any man could doe, conceiving the troup to be his nephew the Lord Ross's, intended to have bespoke him, and had begun on horseback, but unluckily one of our men fireing his gun, they fired on us; and Sir John being interupted, got from his horse, and with abundance of danger joined our body; & caried the markes of severall pistoll shot on his buff coate. Wee beat them off with sore stroakes; yet only one of them lay on the place, in that charge, which was given upon our left hand: Then another party came imediately from the body above us, and charged on the right hand; ours received them most courageously, beat them off in disorder with smart blowes; and Captain Cleland who comanded, lay dead on the place: After that, the strong body below us advanced; but our men wer very ready, and received them briskly, that they approached not to the dike; & imediately a strong troup on the left hand charged furiously, and got in over the dike, a litle below us, and charged us closs: But our men fired hard and home, run on them with that spirit, that they broke them in pieces, and beat them off in great disorder; for they carried sore blowes at that encounter; for I did perceive our shotes gall them. Ther hors charged no more, but some dragoons on foot came to charge on our right hand; but wee quickly made them run to their horse: Then they planted on a dike above us, and played on us with rifled guns and firelockes, and wee on them; by which ther was slaughter and wounds on both sides; and so night came on. Wee advised what to doe, and resolved that by night, wee would fall out upon the squadron above us on the right; and if it wer possible, to get to a strong moss before morning; for we knew that they had sent for foot to fight and overpoure us; but finding that they wer drawen off the ground, wee marched off quietly, unperceived; and marching all night, came to a safe hiding before the morning, wher wee lurked all that day. Wee had no men kill'd in the action, but 4; few more wounded; but it was carried with that readiness of courage, that wer I to choose 75 men upon my life's hazard, I would not reject one of that 75 (and

no

no more ther was) that came of that night. The next night we marched againe, and came to another lurking place; stay'd till night, engaged among us never to part but by consent: And late, Sir John got notice Argyle was taken, and his party quite broke; whereupon he came and told us, that now it was impossible to stay together, but we must pairt, and shift each for himselfe; so wee condescended, and pairted.

And this narrative is true, not full, for I am forced to conceall names of persons, places, yea countreys, till a freer time. I have written this haistily, and had not time to correct errors in the write.

Account of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the War Depôt in FRANCE.

(From "Essays on the Art of War." 3 vols. 8vo. London 1809.)

IT is known to all the world that the success of the French armies in the late continental wars has been owing to no cause more evident than the skilful combinations with which their movements have been directed at Paris; and that this skill has arisen from the scientific and literary resources of its war depôt. That establishment is, therefore, become interesting not only as an object of curiosity, but as worthy of imitation in all countries.

It was formerly the practice for the war-ministers of France to hold their offices at their respective hotels; so that, on a change of administration, or a death, the records of that department were carelessly transferred to the residence of the new minister, and frequently lost or misplaced at the removal.

Louvois, the minister of Louis XIV. in 1668, first undertook the herculean labour of organizing this vast mass of confusion: but at his death the archives were removed to the garrets of Versailles, unheeded by his successors, who, nevertheless suffered the collection to increase its bulk, for the benefit of posterity. Towards the end of that reign they were removed to the *Hotel des Invalides*, at Paris, under a regular establishment of clerks, to be conducted by M. de la Faye.

The plan of organization was now renewed with spirit, and at the end of several years successful perseverance, many valuable documents were brought to light, to the great improvement of science, history, and military tactics. When the peace of Utrecht gave repose to Europe, the war-ministers of France employed the interval towards perfecting these military treasures.—All papers relating to the different wars were methodically classed, and enrolled under two distinct heads; the first, relating to dispatches from general officers with the army; and the second, containing the replies of the King, or his ministers—either the original documents or attested copies of them. To each volume M. de Chamillart caused a table of contents to be annexed; and gradually added thereto a summary of each year's military operations, under the title of "*Avertissemens.*"

These manuscripts, distinguished at the depôt as their "Ancient Archives," comprise at least 2700 volumes; referring, in part, to the eleventh century, but commencing in series only from the year 1681.

The importance now given to this department authorized the nomination of a general officer to its future direction; and the Marshal de Maillebois, so well known in the German campaigns of 1733-4, and in the Italian campaigns of 1744-5, was appointed to the charge.

In the year 1696 a corps was instituted, called "Engineers of Camps and Armies," which served under the command of M. de Lillier, afterwards

a brigadier. In 1726 they were named "Geographical Engineers," and employed with the staff of the army, in drawing plans, &c. These drawings, however, were not addressed to the war depot till the year 1744, when the minister Argenson united this collection and that of the minister at war with the fortification departments, and gave stability to the geographical engineer corps. They had a residence appointed them at Versailles, and wore the uniform of engineers in ordinary to the King. Their commanding officer continued to be selected from the staff of the army.

From the war depôt Voltaire borrowed his most valuable materials to commemorate the age of Louis XIV.: his work therefore bears a stamp of unrivalled authority.

The seven years' war having considerably extended the war department, the French government, at the suggestion of M. Berthier, ordered the *Hôtel de la Guerre* to be erected at Versailles, in 1758, that the different offices might be united.

This building was completed in 1760, and occupied the following year, when M. Berthier, a staff-officer, and the intimate friend of Marshal Saxe, was appointed chief of the geographical engineer department, having under his immediate charge the enrolment of all charts and plans not exactly relating to fortification.—About this time many valuable topographical and geographical designs, on the Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Hesse, Hanover, &c. enriched the collection.

M. d'Argenson having been succeeded by the Marshal de Belleisle; and M. de Vault, a very distinguished officer, being appointed director of the depôt, *vice* Maillebois, new plans were adopted.

At this period the materials of the war depôt, though volumed and catalogued, were rather a collection than a digestion of authorities. M. de Vault, however, very patriotically resolved to associate these scattered documents, and persevered in the labour till he actually compiled the histories of the several campaigns, from the German war of 1677, progressively, through 125 volumes, down to the peace of 1763.

By an *arrêt* of April 1, 1769, the geographical engineer corps was reorganised; it was then composed of an engineer *en chef*, four brigadiers, eight captains, and sixteen lieutenants, with a mathematical master, a German master, and two drawing-masters attached. Fourteen cartoons appear in the depôt, from the pencils of these officers, giving a connected view of the seven years' war, together with other designs, equally honourable to the talents of the corps.

But their brilliant career was soon after arrested by M. de St Germain, the then minister, who, by a new regulation in 1776, embodied them with the engineer corps, under the orders of the director of fortifications. Against this innovation they presented a memorial, and in 1777 the former order was amended, and they were again styled "Military and Geographical Engineers."

Notwithstanding these dissatisfactions, Roger, Deplanque, Duplain, Montesson, Gauthier, &c. zealously exerted their professional abilities in the service of their country.

M. de Vault died in 1790 a lieutenant-general in the army, after devoting forty years to the improvement of this branch of history. M. de Beaudoin, who had been named his colleague, died in 1787, with the rank of field-marshal.

General Mathieu Dumas next succeeded to the direction of this department, but soon after, the spirit of revolution becoming universal, and the overthrow of ancient customs being the primary object of its grasp, the war depôt, at the close of 1791, was removed from Versailles to Paris, for safety.

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In the same year the depôt for fortifications was detached from the war depôt; and by a national decree of August 17, the geographical engineers were suppressed; their duty was once more transferred to the engineer department. But the new government being fully aware that the preservation of the country depended on the protection of this important department, gave it a new organization.

At this period the annual expences of the war depôt were estimated at 68,000 francs, and soon after geography and history were deprived of artificers, and remained stationary. Even the war depôt was for some time totally neglected: it is true Citizen Poncet was ostensibly the director of that department; but the situation was not virtually filled till May, 1793, when Citizen Calon, formerly of the geographical engineer department, was appointed by the minister Bouchotte to that office, in which he was assisted by Citizen Desdorides, general of division.

In the same year Citizen Carnot established a private topographical cabinet, the materials for which were drawn from the war depôt; and this institution re-awakened the then government to the importance of this neglected department.

As the troops of the republic were called into action, the want of geographical engineers was very severely felt by the staff of the army; and after a variety of efforts to supply this deficiency, it became advisable to revive that corps. Three new companies were accordingly raised, each composed of twelve artists, and classed in proportion to their respective merits. These persons were engaged in preparing plans of Bavaria, Suabia, &c. The materials collected in Egypt, at Naples, Piedmont, and St Domingo, have since occupied their attention.

In 1793 this depôt not only resumed its former importance, but with an increased establishment. The expence of the interior amounted to 128,000 francs, and that of the geographical engineers employed with the army to 102,500 francs.

By an order from the committee of safety, of 22 Brumaire, year 2, the grand map of France, attributed to Cassini, was removed from the observatory to the war depôt; and twelve engravers and five deputies were appointed to retouch and perfect the plate. Latterly the depôt has been enriched by a chart of the Low Countries by Feraris, and another of Piedmont by Borgonio.

Such, at the commencement of the year 2, was the actual situation of the war depôt, then established at the *Place Vendome*; and a committee was appointed to collect all geographical materials, of whatever nature, and wherever to be found. This order was productive of many valuable additions to the war depôt; but the service had withdrawn so many plans, &c. during the war, that unless government had taken some very decisive step towards their restoration, a severe loss would have been sustained.

The rapidity of events, and frequent changes of government, which agitated the republic at this momentous crisis, prevent any regular detail of the various operations which influenced the war depot; but under the direction of General Duport, many useful arrangements were made.

In the year 5, that General having been otherwise appointed, was succeeded by the General of Division Ernouf, formerly *chef de l'etat major* in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. During his administration, a valuable library was established at the war depôt, and has since been very considerably augmented by every interesting work on war, whether a national or foreign publication. The grand plate of the map of France was completed about this time, at the expence of 85,400 francs, afterwards paid by monthly instalments of 1,826 francs.

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The great resources afforded by this depôt to the military service, at length determined the directory to perfect its organization; which it did by framing a plan for its administration, under which it now flourishes.

The interior is conducted by twenty-one clerks, and the geographical engineers employed on service are paid out of the "extraordinary disbursements" of the army. In their capacities of topographical draftsmen, it is their duty to address to the director of the war depôt, all charts, routes, plans, and other military operations, resulting from their labours; and such persons as were omitted in the minister's yearly list, were considered as no longer employed. The duties of the director, and the attributes of the depôt remain nearly the same as then imposed by the *arrêt* of 25 April, 1792.

The reduction of the map of the Tyrol into a pocket compass, was among its labours in that year.

In the year 8, the first of the Consulate, the war depôt was confided to the direction of the General of Division Clarke, employed near the person of the First Consul, when he established a private topographical bureau. General Desdorides was now replaced by the Adjutant-commandant Hastrel.

At the close of this year, all the public offices resumed a permanent form, and many considerable improvements took place in the war depôt.—An analytical catalogue is in forwardness of the ancient archives. The library has been classed, methodized, and catalogued. It amounts to upwards of 8000 volumes, comprehending every thing rare and scientific, relating either to the arts, geography, ancient or modern history, voyages, the art of war, philosophy, literature, &c. and every attention is paid towards augmenting the collection with the works of other nations.

In the enrolment of charts, either engraved or in manuscript, attention is had to their geographical position; so that all interior topographical information may be found classed with the division allotted to the country of which it forms a part.

In the year 9, (1801) the depôt was enriched by nine plates of the geography of France, by Robert Hesseln, and an infinity of topographical information; the fruits of the conquests of the French armies, arrived from Italy—chiefly from Turin, and a variety of interesting works are preparing from these valuable materials.

The following is an abstract of the contents of the War Depôt:

Independently of 8000 select volumes, among which are many very valuable atlases, of 2700 volumes of the ancient archives, and of more than 900 rolls of original modern plans; the Depôt contains 131 volumes and seventy-eight rolls of narrative, each of which is composed of at least fifty individual memoirs; 4700 engraved maps, of which there are from two to twenty-five copies of each, without counting those printed at the Depôt, and more than 7400 manuscript plans or drawings of marches, encampments, and battles.

The Depôt furnished, by order of government, in the course of the war, 7278 engraved maps, 207 manuscript plans or drawings, 61 atlases of different parts of the globe, and upwards of 600 narrative memoirs.

Great part, if not the whole, of the latter must have been dispersed among officers in the army. They form a chasm in history, but will, doubtless, be restored to their former station through the mediation of government: still, with all these disadvantages, it must be evident to the world that this establishment, created by Louvois, reared by Maillebois, and modelled by De Vaulb, is the richest in the world, as to authentic elements of history, topography, and the art of war. It is of a description peculiar to France, and

and on principles worthy the imitation of every polished nation in Europe.

Sketch of the History of Agriculture in SCOTLAND.

(*From the Farmer's Magazine, No.* 37.)

IN this northern part of the island, husbandry was long unknown, and still longer imperfectly exercised.—There is sufficient evidence, that husbandry entered Britain at the south-east corner, and travelled by slow and gradual steps to other quarters; but it is difficult to trace the progress of the art, or to discover how far it had advanced at the time this island was evacuated by the Romans. When Severus invaded Scotland, A. D. 207. we are told, "that the Maeatæ and Caledonians, who possessed all the island beyond Hadrian's Wall, inhabited barren uncultivated mountains, or desert marshy plains; that they had neither towns nor cultivated lands, but lived on the milk and flesh of their flocks and herds, on what they got by plunder, or catched by hunting, and on the fruit of trees."—These barbarous nations, however, being obliged by Severus to yield up a part of their country to the Romans, that industrious people, in the course of the third century, built several towns and stations, constructed highways, cut down woods, drained marshes, and introduced agriculture into the districts south of the Frith of Forth, which are generally well calculated for tillage. Though the Romans never formed any lasting station north of the Forth, yet many of them and of the provincial Britons retired into Caledonia, at different times, particularly about the end of the third century, to escape from the Dioclesian persecution. It is probable these refugees instructed the natives; and as the eastern coast of Caledonia was remarkably fit for cultivation, there is little doubt but that the Pictish nation, who inhabited it, were early initiated into the art of agriculture. Even the Caledonians of the west, who in the fourth century began to be called Scots, were not altogether ignorant of husbandry in this period; for St Jerome reproaches Celestius, who was a Scotchman, "That his belly was swelled or distended with Scots pottage, or hasty-pudding." This is at least a proof, that, in the beginning of the fifth century, the Scots, or western Caledonians, lived partly on oat-meal, a kind of food, to which they had been absolute strangers about two hundred years before, when invaded by the emperor Severus.

Till the reign of Macolm Canmore, in the eleventh century, the progress of husbandry was very slow; but during his reign, a greater degree of attention was paid to the cultivation of the country. This increased attention arose from the number of Anglo-Saxons who migrated at that time into Scotland, by whose endeavours the face of the country was changed from that of a barren wilderness, to that of a well regulated and cultivated territory. During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the lowlands of Scotland, were improved considerably, and their inhabitants were prosperous and happy. As a proof of their internal prosperity, it was in these periods that all the religious houses were erected; and it is plain, that before any nation can be munificently pious, it must first be flourishing and rich. In these periods the greatest part of our modern towns and villages were also built; and it was then that the people began to be civilized, and society to assume something of its present shape. Circumstances, however, soon occurred, which blasted, and in a manner destroyed, all these fair prospects; and Scotland, from continuing flourishing and prosperous, was so completely wasted by civil broils and foreign wars, that the efforts of the people, during the four succeeding centuries

centuries, were scarcely sufficient to restore matters to their former footing.

These civil broils originated in a contested succession to the crown, wherein the parties, in the first instance, were nearly matched; but afterwards, by the interference of Edward of England, the scale was turned, and, as generally happens in such cases, the country was brought under the dominion of a foreign invader.—The death of Alexander III. in 1286, was the source of all these evils, occasioning a contest concerning the succession between John Baliol and Robert Bruce; which, in the first place, almost ruined Scotland, and ultimately brought destruction upon the followers of Baliol, and those who adhered to Edward of England, who claimed the sovereignty as lord paramount of the country. This contest, which lasted for many years, stopped the growing prosperity of the country; occasioned the towns and villages to be destroyed; turned the people's attention from internal improvement to resisting external attacks; and rendered them as barbarous and uncivilized, as they were before the days of Malcolm Canmore. The baneful consequences which flowed from a disputed succession, were hardly overcome, when England and Scotland were united under the government of one sovereign; nor did they altogether dissappear till the middle of the 18th century. Before that time, the internal improvement of the country was neglected and overlooked, whilst the great bulk of the inhabitants continued in an abject and miserable state, imperfectly fed, destitute of other comforts, without the means of improvement, and altogether in a situation which can hardly be described, far less figured, at the present moment, when all these circumstances are completely reversed.

Without insisting upon these matters, it may only be added, that the large armies brought into the field by the partizans of Baliol and Bruce, chiefly drawn from the Low-country districts, furnish incontestable proof, that the population of the country was then extensive and numerous.—Now, as population and food must always go hand in hand, or, speaking more correctly, food must always precede population; a sure evidence of agricultural prosperity at the end of the 18th century is thence furnished. Indeed, independent of abstract reasoning, we have conclusive proof of the flourishing state of agriculture in Scotland from other sources. According to Hemingford, a writer of no mean authority, it appears that the English army, when besieging the castle of Dirleton, in East Lothian, A. D. 1299, subsisted upon the peas and beans growing in the adjoining fields. Every agriculturist knows well, that these grains cannot be successfully cultivated, till husbandry has reached a pretty advanced state; therefore it may be presumed, that the agriculture of the district alluded to, was at that period considerably improved. But another circumstance, still more decisive, may be gleaned from the wardrobe account of Edward I.; wherein it appears, that, when that monarch invaded Galloway in 1300, he purchased and exported from Kirkcudbright to Whitehaven, and other parts of Cumberland, greater quantities of wheat than perhaps the modern agriculture of that province can supply at the present day.

But the most precise and correct account of Scottish agriculture, during the Anglo-Saxon government, or from the reign of Edgar, who mounted the throne in 1097, to the decease of Alexander III. 1286, may be found in Mr Chalmers's Caledonia, recently published, wherein the most diligent research is displayed, and every statement supported by respectable authorities.

rities. The authorities cited by Mr Chalmers are numerous and decisive. Without trusting to former writers, who rarely took the trouble to ascertain the truth of what was asserted, this gentleman sedulously consulted the ancient records, both of public bodies and private individuals, and has thereby thrown a light upon the antient history of this country, sufficiently bright to illuminate the dark periods which he treated of, and enlighten the people of the present day, respecting the former state of their native country, and the progress of agriculture, and other useful arts.

From the interesting particulars communicated by Mr Chalmers, ample information is received concerning the favourable condition of rural economy in Scotland, at the end of the 13th century; whence it may be inferred, that the Low-country districts, especially those south of the Forth, were in a rapid state of improvement. It must, however, be remarked, that little of that improvement was owing to the Celtic natives, nearly the whole of it being attributable to the foreigners introduced by the Scoto-Saxon kings. From the reign of Edgar to the conclusion of the Saxon dynasty, numerous bodies of Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Normans and Flemings, settled in Scotland, and, by favour of the several monarchs, acquired vast possessions in many districts. Edgar, the first of the Saxon dynasty, forced his way to the throne by the decisive aid of an English army; and afterwards gradually brought in a new people, whose polity was widely different from that of the aboriginal inhabitants. Alexander I., who married an English princess, likewise encouraged settlers of that nation; but the reign of David I. was most propitious to adventurers from foreign countries. That prince, having married an English countess, who had numerous vassals, was attended to the throne, in 1124, by a thousand Anglo-Normans, to whom he distributed extensive landed possessions, and otherwise afforded protection and encouragement. In fact, a change then took place in the Low-country districts of Scotland, something similar to what is now going forward in the Northern or Highland districts.

Numerous colonies of Flemings also settled in Scotland, and from this stock several of the first families of the country have sprung. The Celtic people had their hamlets, to which they gave descriptive names in their own language; but when the Anglo-Normans were introduced, their first object was to build a strong hold or castle, around which the followers of the chief settled, and thus formed a village, and in some cases, a town; in which practice they were much encouraged by the several sovereigns, who wished to bridle and restrain the ferocity of the natives. The policy of the Scotch kings, during the Saxon dynasty, prompted the building of castles in every place where a convenient site occurred; and it was under the protection of these strong-holds, that towns arose and industry began her career. Such a system of policy, however, was viewed by the Aborigines with indignation. Insurrections were often raised, and attempts made to burn and destroy the towns so erected, and to lay waste the lands which belonged to the inhabitants of these towns. After the capture of King William, 1174, when anarchy prevailed for some time, the new settlers fled to the king's castles for shelter; and such had been the progress of colonization, that the towns and boroughs of Scotland were, at that period, chiefly inhabited by foreigners.

A policy of a different kind, but equally beneficial, contributed much to the improvement of the country.—The erecting of such a number of religious houses, in the twelfth century, was attended with salutary effects; because

cause the monks being drawn from England and foreign countries, of course brought along with them the arts exercised in these countries, to the great benefit of the kingdom in which they now settled. These ecclesiastics had their dependants, to whom they granted parcels of land on conditions of service; and it must be confessed, that the church lands were first improved, and in such a substantial way, that many of them to this day continue to yield more productive crops than the lands then in the hands of the barons, tho' at first sight there may appear no difference in their natural value. The monks brought along with them many craftsmen or artizans from foreign countries, and in this way the settling of every religious house may be considered as the plantation of a new colony of the Tuetonic race amidst the Celtic inhabitants of North Britain.

(To be continued.)

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr BEILBY PORTEUS, *Lord Bishop of* LONDON.

DR Beilby Porteus was a native of Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1731; but he himself was accustomed to trace his decent from a Scottish family; and it is a well-known fact, that his grandfather had repaired to this country at no distant period.—His father, a tradesman of little eminence, resided for many years in the north of England; and it was at the grammar-school at Rippon, under the care of the Rev. Mr Hyde, that young Porteus commenced his classical career. By that gentleman he was qualified for the University, having determined on the church as a profession, at a time when he little thought that one of its richest mitres would encircle his head. With a zeal worthy of his future fortune, but an ambition that did not extend beyond a rural cure, he entered at Christ's College, Cambridge.

It occurred in respect to this student, as to the present Bishop of Landaff, and indeed most of the young men, who repair thither from the north of England, carrying with them no other pretensions than their talents, that an undeviating assiduity and laborious industry occupied and distinguished almost every moment of his life. He was accordingly treated with respect by his superiors, and, while qualifying himself for the future duties of the sacred profession, of which he was one day to be a shining ornament, a taste for literature and composition was gradually infused into his mind.

Mr Porteus obtained his first degree as batchelor of arts, in 1752, when he was only seventeen or eighteen years of age. The same year was also distinguished by another occurrence, which was calculated to form an epoch, in the life of our Tyro; for he gained one of the two gold medals, held out as a tempting remuneration to those who should produce the best classical essays. This well-judged and munificent reward was conferred by a former Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University: as for his competitors, most, if not all, of them, have been long since dead, with the exception, however, of Francis Maseres, Esq. F. R. S. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, who was, like himself, a successful candidate.

His worth, as well as talents, now began to be known within the precincts of his *Alma Mater*, and in 1754 Mr Porteus was nominated one of the Esquire Beadles of the University, which office he held for about 16 months.

In 1755, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon this respectable student, who now began to behold the dawn of his good fortune; for he was elected a fellow by his college, and nearly at the same time appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. It was not, however, until

til 1759, that Mr Porteus was known beyond his limits of his University, for it was then that he obtained the Seatonian prize, for the best composition on "Death", which he published soon after, in conformity with the will of the founder. This was his first poetical essay, or, at least, the first that ever issued from the press, and it obtained for him not only a considerable portion of fame, but was also considered as the prelude to still greater celebrity.

On the demise of George II. Mr Porteus once more invoked the Muses, and, in some verses to the memory of that Prince, exhibited his propensity to, and his excellence in poetical composition. But other studies and avocations, of a far different nature, called off his attention. In 1761, his pen was occupied in simple prose, and on a subject not very pleasing to a man of his placid turn of mind—controversal divinity. A little before this period there had appeared a work entitled, "The History of the Man after God's own heart;" in which the many glaring defects in the character of David were artfully exposed and heightened, with a degree of boldness that alarmed many good and well-disposed Christians. Mr Porteus, fearing lest it might produce much mischief, undertook, as well as many others, to vindicate one of the heroes of the Old Testament; and he accordingly preached a sermon, November 29, before the University of Cambridge, which had prefixed to it by way of title-page, "The character of David King of Israel, impartially stated."

It is, perhaps, to this little work, that his future fortunes are to be wholly attributed; for Dr Thomas Secker, who, in 1758, had been translated from the see of Oxford, to the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, having read his discourse, was induced by a perusal of this and his other publications, to take Mr P. who by this time had obtained the degree of M.A. under his own immediate patronage. He accordingly was pleased immediately to appoint him one of his domestic chaplains; and soon after presented him, in succession, to two rectories in Kent, and one in Middlesex. A prebendal stall in Peterborough followed at no great distance. On the demise of that eminent and very pious prelate in 1768, he, in association with Dr Stinton, edited and published his works in seven volumes 8vo., consisting of sermons, charges, and lectures; to which was prefixed a life, composed solely by our author, and which obtained the praise of Johnson.

Previously to this event, Mr P. who had resolved to settle in life, in 1765, married Miss Hodgson, a lady of some fortune, whose father had resided at Matlock, in Derbyshire.—The ceremony was performed there by his friend, the primate. Two years after this, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by his own University, and still greater honours now awaited him. The queen, hearing of Mr P's reputation, and being apprised of the excellence of his private character, employed him as her private chaplain; and such a high opinion did her Majesty entertain of his piety and endowments, from what she observed during his attendance in consequence of a short illness, that she determined to complete what Secker had begun.—Accordingly, in January, 1777, on the translation of Dr Markham to the archbishopric of York, the royal interposition was employed in favour of Dr Porteus, who was immediately raised to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Chester.

Dr Porteus, who about this time began to be greatly esteemed, and followed as a popular preacher, now published several single sermons. Altho' the popish religion had long ceased either to give offence, or create uneasiness, yet in 1781 he sent forth a work directly levelled against it, entitled "A Brief Confutation of the Er-

Errors of the Church of Rome."—This was extracted, however, from Archbishop Secker's works, and intended for general distribution.

In 1783, he produced a volume of his own Sermons on several subjects; it was followed by two more, and these have since been considered as models. In the course of the same year, his lordship preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts; and he seized that occasion, to plead the cause of the unhappy negroes, whose claims have been lately advocated with uncommon success, and whose sufferings have been in part vindicated and redressed.

Another laudable subject that engaged much of his attention, was also promoted by his recommendation, and forwarded by his zeal. Accordingly with this view, he published a "Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, concerning Sunday Schools."

In 1787, a considerable change took place in his life, and the scene of his labours was not a little extended; for on the death of the amiable, and learned Bishop Lowth, Dr Porteus was translated to the see of London. This event gave entire satisfaction to every description of christians within the kingdom.

Instead of relaxing from his labours, his lordship now appears to have been invigorated in his career; for after delivering and publishing a charge to the clergy of his new diocese, at the primary visitation, he once more turned his attention towards the unhappy situation of the oppressed Africans. This good prelate, in 1792, assisted to found a society for their conversion.

Meanwhile, lest the inhabitants of his very populous diocese should relapse into infidelity, he commenced a series of lectures, at St James's church, in the city of Westminster. These were delivered every Friday, to crowded and genteel audiences, composed of persons of all persuasions, and had for their object to demonstrate the truth of the gospel history, and the divinity of Christ's mission. It was on this occasion that, towards the latter end of his life, he acquired the character of an accomplished orator; for his language was chaste, his manner impressive, and his eloquence captivating. Nor should it be here omitted, that his address was peculiarly impressive, he seemed to speak from conviction, and being fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines, so earnestly recommended by him, he more easily succeeded in persuading others.

In point of private character, the late Bishop of London has ever been unexceptionable. Affable, amiable, easy of access, primitive in respect to manners, unspotted in regard to morals, he has been always held up as an example worthy of the pristine times of christianity. Addicted during the whole of his long life to literary pursuits, and excelling, in the early part of it, in poetry, he became the friend Mrs Hannah Moore, the correspondent of Mrs Carter, and the patron of all those who to a taste for composition added a fervent piety, approaching to something like evangelical purity.

On one subject, we are desirous to give Dr Porteus great and unqualified praise: this is the education of the Negroes, on Dr Bell's and Mr Lancaster's plan. He was always, as has been already noticed, a strenuous advocate for the abolition of the slave trade; and we only lament that he did not contend openly, and manfully, like Horsly, from the bench of bishops, in favour of that humane measure, as his character and influence would have powerfully assisted in putting an end to such a diabolical commerce, many years before its final extinction.

In regard to style, Dr Porteus' poetical works exhibit a character of unadorned elegance, and he seems to have preferred blank verse to rhyme. His prose composition is classically correct;

correct; but he was perhaps too studious to avoid the blandishments of style, and the inspirations of fancy, which he doubtless considered as meretricious embellishment, unbecoming either the subject or the author.

In his youth, the person of Porteus had been handsome, and until of late he preserved a florid hue, and features that bespoke a manly beauty. He had been long afflicted with one of those complaints incident to sedentary persons, which at length produced a general debility, and he yielded to the pressure of accumulated disease, nearly at the period when he was about to become an octogenarian.

During the winter, the bishop usually spent most of his time in St James's-square: the spring and autumn were chiefly passed at Fulham: a portion of the summer was constantly dedicated to a rural retreat at Sundridge, in Kent, where he lived like a private gentleman, without ostentation, and without parade. His lordship left town but two days before his death, for the palace on the banks of the Thames, where he died. On this, as on all similar occasions, the great bell of St Paul's, reserved to announce the demise of the sovereign and the diocesan, was *tolled*.

His remains are to be interred in a vault, at the chapel at Sundridge, in Kent, built and endowed by him, *more majorum*, expressly for this purpose.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE perusal of the Report by Messrs. Fourcroy, Deyeux, and Vauquelin, on a Memoir of M. Berthollet, jun. entitled, "Inquiries Concerning the Reciprocal Action of Sulphur and Charcoal," has induced Dr John New to publish an opinion, which he has for some years entertained: that charcoal and hydrogen are modifications of one and the same substance, or that hydrogen is the base of charcoal. Should this opinion, the result of various experiments and observations, be confirmed, an important and extensive field will be opened to the scientific world. The pabulum of plants, and the origin of that immense quantity of carbonaceous matter, annually produced in the vegitable kingdom, would thus easily and satisfactorily be accounted for, as oriating from water alone.

In the late inundations near Loenen, in the district of the Upper Betuwe, was discovered the right hip bone of an elephant, measuring from the *os femoris*, to the end of the hip, 5½ feet (Rhynland measure) of which a drawing was taken on the spot, by the scientific Mr H. Hoogens. A double tooth, together with some other bones, belonging to that species of animal, have been found on the same spot.

Mr John Russell of Falkirk, Watchmaker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was mentioned in our last as the inventor of a new Barometer, has also invented a curious Watch on a new construction, which beats dead seconds.

A curious and genuine specimen of the labours of Laurens Jansz, commonly called Laurens Coster, the orginal inventor of the art of printing, was advertised to be sold by auction on the 20th of April last, by Haak, bookseller of Leyden. This valuable piece of antiquity consists of a wooden printing form, in excellent preservation. It is about three inches long, two inches broad, and three quarters of an inch thick; upon which an entire page of a Latin Horarium has been cut in inverted characters. At the same time was to be disposed of, a genealogical table, written upon very old parchment, but perfectly legible, of the progeny of Laurens, by whom it seems this document has been preserved since the 15th century, and handed down to each succeeding generation.

neration. This genealogy commences with the daughter of Laurens Coster, who published the first printed impression in 1411, and closes with her descendants about the the year 1585.

Ancient Constitution of the SPANISH *Cortes.*

(As it is understood that this celebrated assembly is to be immediately called, we extract the following account of it, (the best we have been able to meet with) from Dillon's History of Peter the Cruel, (London 1788,) a work not generally known.)

THE Cortes, or national parliament of Spain, consisted of the prelates, dukes, marquisses, counts, and *ricos-homes*, with the masters of the three military orders, who represented the nobility, and seventeen cities on the part of the commons who were summoned by the king's writ to attend.—The representatives sent by the commons were from Burgos, Leon, Seville, Cordova, Murcia, and Toledo. These had a settled rank and precedency, as coming from distinct kingdoms; but the members for the following towns had no other precedency but such as was settled by ballot at the time of assembling, viz. Cuenca, Zamora, Gallicia, Guadalaxara, Valladolid, Salamanca, Avila, Soria, Segovia, Toro, and Estremadura.—Each of these sent two principal magistrates *(regideres)* as their representatives to the Cortes, Seville and Toro excepted, who only sent one magistrate, and a jurat.

The place of meeting for the Cortes not being sedentary, but moveable at the king's pleasure, seemed a measure absolutely necessary in a country so divided and intersected by the Mahometan states.

All the parties being arrived at the place appointed, and the day fixed for holding the Cortes, the representatives proceeded on horseback with a splendid attendance to the saloon destined for their meeting, and prepared for their reception. At the upper end of this apartment, a chair of state under a canopy was placed for the sovereign, and rows of covered benches near it for the respective members. Opposite the king's chair a small bench richly covered was placed, sufficient for two seats, for the representatives of Toledo who came in with the king.

After the king has entered, and taken his seat, the officers who attend him stand on the right hand, uncovered, with the president, who also remains uncovered, unless he is a prelate or a grandee, when he is covered of course. Then the representative of Toledo making three obeisances to the king, comes forward, and craves his accustomed privileges. These are granted, by the king ordering the antient customs to be followed respecting Burgos and Toledo; which being gone through, and certificates given thereof, Toledo returns to his place.

The king opens the session by a speech from the throne, acquainting the Cortes, that they will be informed of the motives for which they are convened, and commands the president of the Cortes to direct the secretary to read the same; and that the representatives may hear their purport with more deliberation, the king orders them to take their seats and be covered.

Burgos and Toledo rising, present themselves before the sovereign, who says, *Let Burgos speak: I know Toledo will follow my orders.* Certificates of the king's answer being delivered to them, they return to their seats, and the representatives for Burgos rising together, the senior member makes a speech on the behalf of the commons; to which the king answers, "That he is well informed of the "matter under consideration, and con- "vinced of the attachment and loyalty "of his subjects; that the president "will inform them when they may "sit for the dispatch of business, and

"of

" of those weighty concerns relating " to his service." Then the king rising, departs in the same form in which he came.

When the Cortes meet again, the saloon is arranged in a different manner. At the upper end of the apartment, a space is left between the seats of Burgos and Leon, where a chair is occasionally placed for the president, with a table before him covered with crimson damask, having a crucifix on it, and the book of the New Testament. Burgos sits on the right, and Leon on the left; the other members alternately, according to their rank, or places settled by ballot.

The president now addresses a florid and complimentary speech to the Cortes; after which the names of the commons being read aloud by the secretary, they walk up two and two to the table; and taking off their hats, lay their hands on the crucifix and New Testament, when the secretary reads them the following oath: " Your " lordships swear to God on this book, " and on this cross on which you " lay your hands, that you will keep " secret all that you hear or say in " this assembly relating to the service " of God and the king, and that you " will not divulge the same to the ci- " ties or towns having votes in the " Cortes, till the business of the ses- " sion is finished, unless by express or- " ders from the king or the president; " and you also swear to defend the im- " maculate conception of the blessed " virgin, the patroness and guardian " of these kingdoms."

This ceremony being over, the president desires the Cortes to fix their days for the dispatch of business. Five members are balloted for, to attend at the different boards where the public monies are received, of which four only do the business, and the fifth is supernumerary in case of illness. This ballot is renewed every four months, but the fifth is stationary, till the Cortes are dissolved.

When a day is set apart for any public business, it must be gone thro' either in the affirmative or negative, unless it is deemed absolutely necessary for the king's service to postpone it. No member can leave the Cortes while sitting, without special licence from the president; or, in his absence, the chairman appointed by the king; stating the urgency of the case, without which the member must remain till the question is decided.

The votes for any resolution are collected by the secretaries, after which it is signed by four members chosen by ballot, and delivered to the president; he presents it to the king, who, having accepted of the grant, thanks his faithful commons. It is then ordered to be engrossed; and on a future day the president repeats the king's thanks: to which Burgos answers, in the name of the commons; after which the president rings a small bell, that stands on the table, the doors are opened, and the door-keepers enter. The secretary reads the grant in an audible voice; after which it is carried by the door-keepers to the members for Burgos and Leon, who sign the same, and after them all the members of the commons. It is then brought up to the president, who makes a short speech in the king's name, which closes the proceedings of that day.

If the grant is of a considerable nature, all the members have the honour to kiss the king's hand. They are conducted in form to the king's audience-chamber, where they remain standing and uncovered till the king comes, and takes his seat. The president addresses a speech to the king, declaratory of the motives of their appearance. Burgos enters into further details, in the name of the commons, and asserts their readiness to assist his grace on all occasions: after which they all have the honour to kiss the king's hand.

When the grant is a matter of grace, the votes are collected privately;

ly; if there be only three dissentient voices, it cannot pass, nor be brought on for four months to come. But when it is a matter of right, they are public, and a majority carries the question. These resolutions then become the law of the land, and are binding on all parties; clergy and gentry, freeholders and others, of what condition soever.

The Cortes have also the appointment of divers offices of the state, pass grants for the erection of monasteries, and other religious foundations, which are never enacted by the king without the consent of the Cortes. They also nominate their own officers, who are paid by them, and sometimes granted in survivorship to certain families.—There are two treasurers, an attorney-general, an accountant-general, an historiographer, four advocates, two physicians, and two surgeons.

On public festivals the Cortes had a balcony next to that of the king, on the left hand, and in the same form; and when they are dissolved, they appoint a deputation to represent them. When this happens, it is done with their consent, and the act drawn up by themselves. The president then closes the books of the Cortes, and eight deputies are chosen by ballot to represent them, four of which only transact the business of their office, and the other four to serve in case of illness; and they generally sit twice a week at the public offices where the business of the national revenue is transacted.

Scottish Review.

I. An Address to the Landed Interest of Scotland, on the subject of Distillation: By a Scotch Farmer. Hill. Edinburgh. 1808.

DISTILLATION is a subject of unquestionable importance to this country, and we are therefore disposed to pay attention to any work which undertakes to illustrate it.—The present author displays considerable information, though he is often deficient in philosophical views. The facts, however, which he has collected, are deserving of some attention.

Our author draws an animated picture of the miseries produced by the use of strong and particularly spirituous liquors; and he pronounces high panegyrics on those nations among whom they are unknown. He even betrays Mahometan propensities, so ardently does he admire the prohibition of strong liquors imposed on the votaries of that religion. Yet it is going too far to decide against the use of any thing from its abuse. All nations have sought more or less the exhilaration produced by this species of stimulus; and there seems no reason for excluding them from the innocent use of it, because some, or even many carry it to excess. All that seems to be required from government is, that, by heavy duties, it should prevent the too great cheapness of these liquors from becoming a temptation to their immoderate use; and this moral regulation affords her at the same time the means of raising a large revenue without exciting discontent, but with the general approbation of the country.

In considering the materials of fermented and spirituous liquors, grain seems to be entitled to an evident preference over the vine, since it is capable, in times of scarcity, of being converted into food, and thus made, by a legislative prohibition, to relieve the pressure arising from other causes.—A permanent prohibition might encrease the population of the country, but it would greatly augment the danger of famine, by withdrawing this important resource.

Our author gives some important particulars respecting the origin and progress of Scotch distillation. It appears that down to the reign of James

James V. no spirituous liquor was known in this country. The statutes make mention only of wine, and beer or ale. In 1672, French brandy is mentioned, and its importation permitted on payment of a trifling duty.—Prior to this time, however, in 1661, a duty was imposed on aquavitæ both foreign and home-made, which last is distinguished by the description, *not from malt*, and the same qualification occurs in all subsequent statutes down to the union. Thus we find that a spirit made *from malt* was known, yet no duty imposed upon it; a singular circumstance, which must have arisen either from a desire to encourage the manufacture, or from its being prohibited by other statutes. In either case, it seems probable, that it was not carried on to any considerable extent. In 1681, malt is alluded to as the material only of beer or ale, not of spirit.

The author being now deserted by positive information, is obliged to have recourse to conjecture; and we must own that his conjectures are both ingenious and probable. He supposes that to Inverness, as the principal sea port of the North, foreign spirits would be first imported; and these being found singularly agreeable to Highland palates, the abundance and cheapness of malt would naturally tempt the neighbouring inhabitants to employ it in the production of a similar liquor. The village of Perintosh near Inverness, as it is still the best, may be supposed to have been the first, which addicted itself to this manufacture. The practice, once begun, would soon spread, and it is supposed by our author to have descended from the Highlands into the Lowlands, where it was later of being introduced.

Our author has collected some curious facts as to the amount of this manufacture. He says,

> In a letter to Mr Pitt from a Mid-Lothian Farmer, on the subject of the Scotch distilleries, published at Edinburgh in the year 1797, the author estimates the duties paid to the revenue by the Scotch distillers, in their late augmented state, at 1,650,000l. annually; and he supposes the cost of the grain to be equal to the duties, and the expence of manufacture to be equal to a third of the value of the grain, forming an aggregate of 3,850,000l., exclusive of the distillers' profit, and of course, exclusive also of the merchants and retailers' profits, which may be reckoned at 25 per cent. more, or a fourth of the average amount. Nay, the retailer alone, with the help of a little salutary adulteration, frequently draws more than 25 per cent. profit on the prime cost; so that the general average of the profits, may be, perhaps, estimated at from 5 to 10 per cent. higher, before the article comes to the consumer. If, therefore, the calculations of the Mid-Lothian farmer are nearly accurate, it will be found that the value of the produce of the licensed distillation, as paid by the consumers, exceeds 5,000,000l. annually. The produce of the private or unlicensed distillation, which is carried on to an incredible extent in every corner, may be safely estimated at one third of the licensed distillation; and the value of ale and porter, foreign spirits, and wines, consumed annually, may be reckoned equal to that of all the home made spirits, nay probably it is much higher.—This will give an aggregate of about 14 millions, as the amount of the national expenditure for drink alone; to which may be added, perhaps, above three millions expended in tea and sugar, on the moderate calculation, that the average consumpt of these articles is about 2l. yearly per head, inclusive of the great expenditure of sugar, in other articles of diet and drink.
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> Thus we shall find, that Scotland expends yearly, in articles of drink alone, 17 millions, or above 11l. a-head, on its average population; a most incredible sum, considering that the greatest part of it is consumed in articles of unnecessary luxury; and that above one half of it is expended on foreign and imported commodities. P. 68.

From another quarter he draws the following information:

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In the *Edinburgh Farmers Magazine*, for the month of April 1801, the annual average consumpt of grain in Britain is estimated at 30 millions of quarters.—The proportion consumed by all the members of the community, not directly employed in agriculture, is stated at about seven and a-half millions of quarters, or about one fourth of the total consumpt; while the quantity consumed in brewing, distilling, and for horses not employed in agriculture, is reckoned at nearly 11 millions of quarters; or above one third part of the total consumpt. P. 70.

This is certainly astonishing; nor had we any idea of so enormous an amount. At the same time we may observe, that even supposing no error in the calculation, the beer and ale, in the production of which at least half the malt is probably employed, forms, from its nutritive quality, an important addition to the national food. When we deduct it, not more than a sixth part of the annual produce will be found to go to the production of whisky, which, however, is doubtless a very liberal allowance.

After these remarks on the subject of distillation in general, we shall say a few words on the circumstance which first led our author into the present train of speculation. This he states to be a resolution of the county of Aberdeen to exert their utmost efforts to procure the repeal of an act passed for the prevention of private distillation. This resolution is understood to express the sentiments, not of the county of Aberdeen only, but of most gentlemen of landed property in the north of Scotland. Private, we understand to be only another word for illegal and smuggled distillation. Now we decidedly agree with our author, that if any application is to be made, it should be to legalize this trade, and not to protect the offenders in its illegal exercise; and that it must have a bad effect, that the leading men in the county should thus hold themselves out the supporters of an illicit traffic. Whether there is any thing in the local circumstances of the country, and in the insuperable aversion of its inhabitants to sugar-whisky, which may entitle them to be exempted from the general prohibition of malt, we shall not pretend to say; but we certainly conceive that the exemption, if it be given, ought to be full and free, and not to consist in a weak connivance at irregular proceedings equally hurtful to the revenue and the subject.

II. Cœlebs in search of a Wife; comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals. 2 volumes. London. Cadell and Davies; 1809.

THE narrative contained in this engaging book is shortly this:

A young gentleman of four-and-twenty, who possesses a handsome fortune, and whose property lies in the county of Westmoreland, after being deprived of his parents, who seem to have been persons of great excellence and worth, naturally finds his situation to be solitary, and therefore sets himself to look about for a person, who may become a fit companion for him through life. Keeping steadily in his mind certain important rules, which he had received from his parents for his direction in the proper choice of a wife, and resolving to abide by a request which his father had made before his death, that he would delay fixing his affections until he had consulted his most intimate friend, Mr Stanley of Stanley Grove, in Hampshire, Cœlebs sets off from the Priory, intending, after seeing London, to spend some time at the house of this Mr Stanley and his family, a visit, which he was to have made in company with his father, had not the hand of disease and of death interposed.—After remaining for a considerable time in London, in the house of Sir John

John Belfield, and meeting with a great variety of modish females, whose characters are particularly delineated, and after being introduced to a clergyman, who becomes a principal person in the narrative, being the rector of the parish in which Mr Stanley lives, and from whom Cœlebs receives a full account of the engaging family at Stanley Grove; he repairs thither, and is received with all the kindness and affection which could possibly be shewn to the son of a much valued and departed friend. Mr Stanley's family consisted of his lady and six engaging daughters, and really the account which is given of the inhabitants, and the whole domestic economy of the Grove, is so very pleasing and attractive, that well, we think, might good old Edwards exclaim to his master, "O Sir, we are got into the right house at last." Lucilla, the eldest of the Misses Stanley, soon becomes the heroine of the story, an event by no means to be wondered at, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration. This young lady seems to have united in her person so many natural good qualities and solid attainments, so much genuine sense and valuable information, so much elegance and gentleness, together with a piety and benevolence, which doubly enhanced all her other properties, that every right-hearted young man, we are persuaded, must have entered with a lively interest into the acknowledgment which Cœlebs is compelled to make, that "before he was a "week at the Grove, his precautions "had vanished, his panoply was gone, "and yet he had not consulted Mr "Stanley." The deep impression, however, which had been produced upon his mind, soon impels him to make Mr Stanley acquainted with the state of his affections. This declaration is received evidently with feelings of pleasure and approbation, although Mr Stanley seems to have considered it most prudent at the time to decline expressing himself very freely in the matter.—He requests that a month might pass, before his daughter was pointedly addressed upon the subject, during which period he wishes his young friend to continue at the Grove, and to take part in the exercises of the family; no doubt, that an opportunity might be afforded for ascertaining whether the attachment which had been declared by the one party was returned by the other. The rest of the book is chiefly occupied with an account of the principal occurrences of this momentous period, during which, Sir John Belfield and his lady arrive at the Grove, and become prominent characters in the history; and the reader is also introduced to several of the neighbouring gentry, who furnish the opportunity of a great deal of conversation on many most important subjects. At length, the eclaircissement is brought about by a very natural and interesting circumstance, and is certainly made with much delicacy and propriety. It is almost unnecesary to add, that matters are soon agreeably arranged, and the wedding,—that constant consummation of every good story,—is appointed to take place, but not until after three long, tedious months. This last circumstance is the only one, during the whole narrative, which can occasion a single uneasy feeling to the mind of the reader, and after all, we think every Cœlebs will be well off, if he obtain his Lucilla with as little seeming difficulty as our hero did.

A circumstance comes out towards the conclusion, which fully explains the meaning of the injunction which had been laid upon Cœlebs by his father, that he should not make his choice, until Mr Stanley had been consulted. These two gentlemen had been long and intimately attached, and in one of those sacred hours which friends such as these sometimes spend in the society of each other,—hours, in which the heart opens, enlarges and

ex-

expands into all the expressions of affection and esteem; when every thing like fear or suspicion, every thing like restraint or reserve is chased away by the overruling presence of unbounded confidence;---hours, of which they only know something who have enjoyed the pure satisfaction which they afford; in one of these seasons, and even while Miss Stanley was yet in infancy, the idea had occurred to them, that the day might arrive, in which their families might become allied to each other, by the union of their children. Without allowing such a prospect as this, which was dependant upon so many events, over which they could have no controul, to take too fast a hold of their minds, it still appears to have been cherished with much fondness by the parents: nor do the young people seem to have been less delighted when it was made known to them. So very interesting a circumstance indeed as this, could not fail to give a double relish to that happiness, which had been so liberally poured into their lot. The marriage would take place towards the close of last year, so that we rejoice in the thought, that this young pair are now in the full enjoyment of conjugal and domestic felicity at the Priory.

Amongst the various classes of men, whose curiosity has been drawn to this work, there are some, who seem to have been agreeably disappointed by the perusal of it. From the title under which it appears at first, they were led to conjecture, that it was nothing better than another of those soft, senseless, and effeminate romances, which are so instrumental, thro' the medium of the circulating library, in perverting the morals and the taste of the rising generation. Instead of this, they have found it to contain an illustration of certain rules for the regulation of human opinions and conduct, incorporated with a very interesting story.—There are others again, who have been equally disappointed, but with feelings somewhat of a different kind. They, on the other side, expected to be gratified with an entertaining novel; instead of which, they aver, that they meet with little else than religion from beginning to end, at least, that the alternate chapters are nothing but a tedious course of theological discussions. We stay not at present to consider the opinions of this description of men, with whose slashing mode of procedure we are certainly, however, not more disposed to quarrel, than with the practice of those individuals, (and the number of them is by no means small, especially in the female world,) who have adopted the system of being well pleased with every thing that they meet with, be it good, or bad, or indifferent; who have not, therefore, a single fault to find with the present publication, and who can include in one short sentence the fullest character which they find it possible to give of it. We have but little patience for this summary manner of going to work, because we have an idea, that it betrays either the existence of a weak and insipid mind, or the prevalence of an inattentive and indolent habit of reading. For our part, therefore, we would have all the readers of the present work to enter a little more particularly into the substance of it, to institute a strict and scrupulous enquiry into the different principles which it contains; and to form an estimate for themselves, of the value of those remarks, with which they will here meet, on the important subjects which it professes to discuss, the remarks on human character, on female education, on personal accomplishments, and on domestic management. And we would even have them to find as much fault as they please, provided they do not exercise this liberty at random, and are equally disposed, on the other hand, to profit by what they cannot but approve, by permitting it to obtain a just influence over their minds. If the book be examined

ned in this manner, we venture to say, that it will in general be productive of very essential benefit to the world.

From these hints to the readers, we shall now turn to the work itself, and to the author of it, and shall proceed to state the opinion which we have formed with regard to both.

There is no expedient, perhaps, to which authors have recourse, in order to draw the attention of mankind to their works, which in general is more likely to be successful, than that of ushering them into the world, under a quaint and fanciful title. This circumstance, however, it must be confessed, is in general a suspicious symptom. At first sight, it seems somewhat to resemble those sly paragraphs in our newspapers, (of which we have of late been gratified with a plentiful variety,) where the curiosity of the unsuspecting reader is excited by some remarkable fact or some striking observation which appears *in limine*, but which only serves to carry him precipitately into the heart of a lottery juggle.

Very different, however, is the case with the work now under review, although it is certainly presented to the public somewhat in disguise. Instead of being a wily bait to catch and to destroy, it is in reality a wholesome and salutary panacea, the plain ingredients of which the taste of most men might not probably be brought to relish, until it has been mixed up with other materials, which render it more pleasant to the palate, without diminishing its virtue. We mean not indeed to say, that its efficacy will be felt in the experience of all to whom it is administered. There are certain constitutions so much damaged, as to be proof against all medicine. There are some diseases, to which there is no antidote whatever. Still, however, it is the duty of a faithful physician to do his utmost for a suffering world, and when contending against the power of a dangerous epidemic, he must consent to gild the pill for every patient who refuses to receive it in its simple state. In plain language, we desire to give the author of the present work full credit for the motive with which we conceive it to have been undertaken; that of introducing into circles, where probably it never would otherwise have found its way, a fair, candid, and complete view of some of the most important truths of Christianity, and of the influence which they have upon the happiness of human beings, when they become the great and leading principles of their daily conduct.

At the same time, it is necessary to qualify in some respects this general opinion. We fear that the plan of mixing up religion with materials, with which, in the minds of the majority of readers, it will be found difficult to make it coalesce, is an experiment attended with considerable hazard.—Not that these materials and the principles of religion are at all incongruous in themselves; not that many individuals may not derive benefit from their being interwoven with each other in a narrative of this kind; but what we are afraid of is this, that a work such as the present, being generally considered altogether as a common-place book, and passing through the hands of the public merely as part of their light reading, the character of those great truths of Christianity, which are here brought into view, may be considerably injured.—Granted as it must be, that many individuals will naturally be led to read the book from motives far removed from those of a serious cast; and supposing for the sake of example, that not a few young persons will be impelled to the perusal, from hearing that it contains the account of an interesting courtship; is there not some risk, we would ask, that these religious truths will be bandied about amongst them in a manner which but ill accords with their solemn and important nature? If we may be allowed to use

a homely Scots phrase, which completely expresses our meaning, we would say, that we are jealous of religion being thus *made a laughle of*, that is, according to the learned lexicographer of our ancient language, "so frequently and familiarly used, as "to shew that men have no respect "for it."

There are certain feelings of solemn and devout reverence with which all religious concerns ought ever to be connected, and from which it is of peculiar importance that they should on no occasion be separated in the young mind. Nor is this a doctrine which we consider it unimportant to inculcate in the present day, and in this country, where Christian knowledge is perhaps more generally circulated than in any other nation in the world, but where we have innumerable opportunities of seeing religion treated as if it were altogether a matter of ordinary interest, with far less respect at least than is its due.

Let it be remembered, however, that the effect which we have now described, and which we shall exceedingly deprecate, if it shall in any case result from this publication, is by no means a necessary one. It is in the power of every reader to guard himself against it; and these observations perhaps may not, in this view, be altogether without their use.

The present work being presented to the public in an anonymous shape, their curiosity has naturally been much excited with regard to the author. They will certainly not be dissappointed to understand, that it is now acknowledged to be the production of Mrs Hannah More,—a name already well known in the republic of letters. There are indeed various circumstances which had led us in our own minds, to ascribe the work to this excellent lady, previous to the avowal which has been made upon the subject. In the first place, there are certain striking features of resemblance between this and her former publications, both with respect to its composition and substance. Her style of writing possesses a peculiar union of copiousness and conciseness, with which we have long ago been struck. She has a certain short nervous manner of expressing her thoughts; a sententious and energetic way of contrasting the opposite qualities of objects, so as most fully to describe their peculiar nature. Even in her poetry this characteristic is retained. But our ideas will perhaps be better understood by a few examples. The following are fair specimens of the style of writing to which we have alluded:—

"I wanted examples which should influence me to act, as well as proofs which should incline me to believe; something which would teach me what to do, as well as what to think. I wanted exemplifications as well as precepts. I wanted from beholding the effect to refer back to the principles. I wanted arguments more palpable, and less theoretic."

"My former friends and acquaintance had been decent and regular; but they had adopted religion as a form, and not as a principle. It was compliance, and not conviction. It was conformity to custom, and not the persuasion of the heart."

Again, "Economists of a higher class execute the well ordered plan as an indispensable duty, but not as a superlative merit. They have too much sense to omit it, but they have too much taste to talk of it. It is their business, not their boast. The effect is produced, but the hand which accomplishes it is not seen. The mechanism is set at work, but it is behind the scenes.—The beauty is visible, the labour is kept out of sight."

In like manner, the Antinomian's account of Dr Barlow: "He means well, but knows little.—He sees something, but feels nothing.—More argument than unction.—Too much reasoning, and too little religion; a little light and no heat."

In the following instance, however, we

we are afraid the author has outdone herself. It exhibits a specimen of plethoretic conciseness, which is almost surfeiting:

"Poetry has of late too much degenerated into personal satire, persiflage, and caricature, among one class of writers; while among another, it has exhibited the vagrancies of genius without the inspiration; the exuberance of fancy without the curb of judgment; and the eccentricities of invention without the restrictions of taste. The image has been strained while the verse has been slackened. We have had pleonasm without fullness, and facility without force. Redundancy has been mistaken for plenitude, flimsiness for ease, and distortion for energy. An over-desire of being natural has made the poet feeble, and the rage for being simple has sometimes made him silly. The sensibility is sickly, and the elevation vertiginous."

Independent, however, of the similarity perceptible in the style, there will also be found in 'Cœlebs' many unequivocal proofs of the same extensive knowledge, and sound sense; of the same refined taste and unaffected piety, and of the same discrimination of character, which most of Mrs More's other writings display. But this is not all.

Some years ago, there appeared in a religious magazine, published monthly in London, a series of papers under the title of 'Modern Characters'. It is long since we were led to admire these descriptions, and we have lately understood that they were from the pen of Mrs More. In this opinion we are now confirmed, as we have an idea, that several of the characters introduced into the present work are just those which were so well pourtrayed in the Christian Observer, represented more exactly to the life. Thus the history of Lady Belfield seems to develope a character, which is very nearly the *Amanda* described in the Observer. The fundamental want of each is a just view of the depravity of man, and of the evil nature of sin.—They have both somewhat more plausibility than principle, and are rather concerned to maintain an exterior decency and propriety of conduct, than to acquaint themselves intimately with the doctrine of Scripture. They appear both desirous of keeping measures with certain fashionable prejudices which they had imbibed; and altho' neither of them would upon any account be considered the enemy of religion, yet it would seem, that they were frequently in circles where they could not keep from thinking that it made both their good sense questionable, and their good breeding too, if they appeared boldly to stand up in its defence. In like manner, altho' they wish to preserve an unblemished reputation, yet both seem to be a little more afraid of receiving a strictly religious character from the world, than of any of the vices which go to constitute a profligate one.

In the same manner, Mrs Ranby of 1809, seems to be only *Theodosia* of 1803, pretty exactly personified. The one has a peculiar phraseology; so has the other. The one "leans to mysticism, and is in quest of transports and supernatural impressions." The other "holds those as unworthy of her intercourse, who cannot catch at a certain mystic meaning, who do not fully conceive of impressions, and cannot respond to mysterious communications." They were fond of the same parts of Scripture, and had an equal aversion at all public amusements.—Cœlebs was considered by Mrs R. "to have but low views of divine things," and her husband, she remarked, "was unacquainted with religious feelings, and knew little of the nature of conversion." Just in the same way *Theodosia* professed to have little respect for *Eusebia*, on account of her seeming to be so very ignorant on these subjects. Another striking circumstance in which these ladies agree may also be mentioned. *Theo-*

dosia,

thia, notwithstanding very profuse acknowledgments of her general vileness, is apt to justify herself when you come to particulars. Now, there is no reader of Cœlebs, we may say, but who has been most highly entertained at the display which Mrs Ranby gave of this very disposition, in the scene where her husband had well nigh blarted out some little things, which it was certainly more convenient to prevent him from disclosing.

The third character, and the fullest of the three which are illustrated in the Christian Observer, is that of *Eusebia*, a perfect paragon of excellence, whose principles, dispositions, and conduct, are almost exactly those which distinguish the family of Stanley Grove, and which it is evidently the great object of the author throughout the work to illustrate and recommend.

It is from these circumstances which we have now mentioned, that we are induced to believe, that Mrs More has now afresh laid her hands upon the materials which she had formerly collected, and under a conviction of their useful and valuable nature, has again wrought them up into a web of a different pattern and size.

In the Christian Observer, our author laid down, as it were, a series of important and interesting theorems. In her present work, she has proceeded to the demonstration of them.

Formerly, she seemed to resemble a skilful anatomist, with his various subjects stretched out before him, employed in giving a full and faithful representation of the several powers of the human body, in describing its several limbs, its muscles, its fibres, its nerves, and the different situations in which they are found, the places which they hold, the purposes which they serve, and the distempers with which they are liable to be affected.

From such a prelection, a very correct idea may no doubt be formed of the corporeal structure of the human race. But if the reader can imagine the anatomist to be able to ascend into heaven, as Prometheus of old is represented, with the assistance of Pallas, to have done: if he can fancy him stealing from thence a portion of celestial fire, and therewith proceeding to communicate life, motion, and activity to the inanimate bodies; if, farther, he can figure to himself the visible display of the justness and fidelity of the anatomist's description, which may be supposed to follow, in the various operations of which the renovated men become capable in active life:—if, we say, the imagination of the reader can admit of all these ideas, then the analogy which they bear to the present subject of discussion will perhaps be in some measure understood. The former account which Mrs More gave of her characters was the discourse delivered over the anatomical preparations. Now, she has given lectures upon life. Formerly, she *described* her personages. Here, she has *displayed* them; and on both occasions, she has exhibited that intimate knowledge, which she must be allowed to possess, of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual mechanism of Man.

(*To be continued.*)

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Inquiry into the Antivariolous power of Vaccination. By Thomas Brown, Surgeon, Musselburgh, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A System of Chemistry. By J. Murray. *Second Edition.* 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 8s.

Translations of M. Gener. By the Rev. J. Muckersy. *Second Edition.* 8vo. 7s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Complete edition of the works of Daniel de Foe, the well-known author

author of Robinson Crusoe, and of various political works, will be published in a few weeks.

Splendid editions of Mr Scott's two celebrated poems of Marmion, and the Lay of the Last Minstrel, with embellishments from the pencil of Westall, will be speedily published.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Pratt is preparing, and about to publish, some Specimens of Poetry by Joseph Blackett, a youth of extraordinary poetical promise; who, from an undistinguished situation, by no means favourable to mental exertion, has just started up. A singular accident brought some of his productions under the inspection of several eminent literary characters; who have been unanimous in pronouncing him one of the most highly gifted individuals that has for many years claimed the notice of the Public. The strength of his genius is said to be Dramatic; a species of composition, for which it must be allowed there is, in the present state of the stage, or rather in the present vitiated taste of the Public, a full and fair opportunity for the exertion of a natural and original genius.

Mr Bowyer (who some time since published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated collection of Drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine,) has just issued a prospectus for publishing the remaining part of that collection. The new work will consist of Views in Turkey in Europe, and will include Bulgaria, Romania, Wallachia, Syria, the Islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwah, in the deserts of Libya, discovered in 1761; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate View of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no other drawings extant. The present publication will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, and will be executed in the same style, and of the same size, as Mr Bowyer's Views in Egypt.

Mr Brightley, of Bungay, in Suffolk, is about to publish a full Account of the Art and Mystery of Stereotype Printing; so that it may be practised without further difficulty by every printer, who may find it adapted to the nature of his business. Mr Brightley, it is well known, has greatly simplified the process, and has practised this art for several years with great success.

The London Edition of Mr Barlow's Epic of the Columbiad, will be ready in a few days.

The Public will learn with pleasure, that Miss Starke's beautiful Translations from Carlo Maria Maggi will shortly be published in an elegant small volume.

It is intended shortly to republish Fuller's Worthies, Purchase's Pilgrims, and Hakluyt's Voyages. This undertaking forms part of the plan of those booksellers who are reprinting the Chronicles of Holinshed, Hall, Grafton, &c.

A new Life of Torquato Tasso; including his letters, illustrations of his writings, and memoirs of some of his literary contemporaries, is in forwardness.

Dr Ireland will speedily publish, A Comparison between Paganism and Christianity, in a course of lectures to the King's scholars, at Westminster, in the years 1800, 1, and 2.

Mr Francis Hardy is engaged upon a Life of the late classical and patriotic Earl of Charlemont; including a view of the affairs of Ireland during a very interesting and important period.

Mr Drew, author of an Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, has in the press, in an 8vo. volume, an Essay, the object of which is to prove the Indentity and General Resurrection of the Human Body.

Mr Thomas Hope will shortly publish a Collection of Designs, representing the costume of the ancients. It will consist of about 160 outline engravings, with an introduction, and form two volumes in quarto and octavo.

The Clarendon press is engaged on an edition of the Ionic Lexicon of Æmilius Portus, designed to accompany the edition of Herodotus, lately published by Mr Cook.

A Practical Treatise on the Merino and Anglo-Merino Breeds of Sheep is in its progress through the press, and will be ready for publication in a few days. The object of this Treatise is to demonstrate to the practical farmer the peculiar advantages attending the above breeds, and to prove that the Spanish manner of treating the Merino sheep is not indispensable in this country to the production of fine clothing wool.

The missionaries at Karass have printed several small tracts, in which the absurdities of the Koran are exposed, and the leading doctrines and duties of the gospel concisely but forcibly stated. The circulation of these over a great extent of country, has already produced a considerable sensation among the natives. In the district round Karass, a general attention to the subject of religion has been excited; the violent prejudices against Christianity are greatly abated; many do not scruple to express doubts respecting the Truth of Mohammedism, and there is every reason to believe, that not a few would openly renounce it, were they not restrained by the dread of their chiefs. An effendi, whose name is Shelling, and who is allowed to be one of the most respectable of their priests, has frankly acknowledged, that he is unable to answer the objections against his religion; and tho' he still professes to be a Mohammedan, he discovers a high veneration for the gospel, and a decided attachment to the missionaries. Abdy, the old priest, died in October last, of the plague, to the infection of which his incautious exertions had exposed him. There cannot be a doubt, say the missionaries, that he too was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, and frequently did not hesitate to expose the absurdity of the Mohammedan religion; but he was so much influenced by the fear of the chiefs, that he continued to the last to exercise the office of priest among his countrymen. The young natives whom Mr Brunton has ransomed from slavery, continue to give the greatest satisfaction. The progress which they make in their education, is exceedingly encouraging; some of them can already read the Bible. During the last year, several were baptized. Among these was Katagerry, the young Sultan, whose history is particularly interesting. He is lineally descended from the Khans of the Crimea, and is allied to some of the greatest families in the East. His father being one of the chiefs near Karass, he became acquainted with Mr Brunton soon after his arrival, and has ever since manifested the strongest attachment to him. The missionary, engaged by his amiable disposition, began to instruct him in the principles of Christianity, and it was not long before he perceived its superiority over his own religion. It is now two years since he renounced Mohammedism; and ever since, he has not only adhered stedfastly to the profession of Christianity, but zealously endeavoured to spread the knowledge of it among his countrymen. He loses no opportunity of recommending it to their attention, boldly defends it whenever it is attacked, and discovers the most earnest concern for their conversion. Nor is it with the common people only, that he takes these pains; he frequently argues with the mollas and the effendis, labouring to expose their absurd opinions and wicked practices, to their deluded followers. Hitherto, neither promises nor threats have caused him to waver in his attachment to Christianity. At his own earnest request, he was publicly baptized in the month of July, and was soon afterwards induced, by the wish to do something for his own support, to offer his services to the governor of Georghievsk, by whom he was immediately employed to write in one of the offices of the Crown. It is well known that Christianity was once the religion of many countries in the East, that are now overspread with Mohammedan darkness. A century has scarcely elapsed since the Abazas, the Kabardians, and other Circassian tribes, were compelled at the point of the sword to exchange the doctrines of Christianity for those of Islamism. But though the majority of the mountain tribes submitted to the mandate of their conquerors, some successfully resisted, and these, it is said, still profess to be Christians. It is also reported that some of the old churches are yet standing; and that these people possess books, which none of them understand.

Poetry.

EPITAPHS.

(*Continued from p.* 368.)

27. *On a Scold.*

HER husband prays, if by her grave you walk,
You gently tread, for if she's wak'd, she'll talk.

28. *Another, by Piron.*

Ci git ma femme—ah qu'il est bien!
Pour son repos et pour le mien.

29. *Another, by Cowper.*

Here rests my spouse; no pair thro' life,
So *equal* lived as we did;
Alike we shared perpetual strife,
Nor knew I *rest* till she did.

30. *In Westminster Abbey.*

Here lie the remains of Sir James Fullerton, Knt, first gentleman of the bed-chamber to King Charles the First, (Prince and King) a generous rewarder of all virtue, a severe reprover of all vice, a professed renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the commonwealth, a faithful patron to the catholic church, a fair pattern to the British court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his Prince, to the glory of his God. He died fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of resolution than of pain, fuller of honour than of days.

31. *In the High Church-yard, Glasgow.*

To the memory
of
Three Eminent Physicians,
Matthew, Thomas, and John Brisbane;
Grand-father, Son, and Grand-son,
Men not more distinguished
For skill in their profession,
Than for
Their Learning, Virtue,
and
Humanity.
They died
Anno Dom. 1699, 1742, 1775.

32. *On Adrian, by himself.*

Adrianus Sixtus hic situs est qui nihil sibi infelicius in vita duxit, quam quod regnaverat.

33. *On Wigandus, by himself.*

In Christo vixi, morior, vivoque Wigandus,
Do sordes morti, cætera, Christe, tibi.

34. *On Prior, by himself.*

Nobles and heralds, by your leave,
Here lye the bones of Matthew Prior,
The son of Adam and of Eve:
Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher.

35. *On W. Lowndes, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury in the reign of Q. Anne.*

No *ways* or *means*, against the tyrant Death,
Could raise *supplies* to aid thy *fund* of breath,
O, Lowndes! it is *enacted*, soon or late,
Each branch of nature must submit to fate;
Each member of that house where thou didst stand,
Intent on *credit*, with thy bill in hand,
Shall equally this *imposition* bear,
And in his turn be found *deficient* here:
But trust in heaven, where *surpluses* of joy,
And endless *produce*, will all cares destroy:
And may'st thou there, when thy *accounts* are past,
Gain a *quietus*, which shall ever last.

36. *On Mr Weymark, a constant walker, St. Paul's.*

Defessus sum ambulando.

37. *On Sir Kenelm Digby, by Mr Farrar, 1665.*

Under this stone the matchless *Digby* lies,
Digby the great, the valiant and the wise:
This age's wonder, for his noble parts,
Skill'd in six tongues, and learn'd in all the arts;
Born on the day he died, the eleventh of June,
On which he bravely fought at Scanderoon.
'Tis rare, that one and self-same day should be
The day of birth, of death, of victory.

38. *On Lord Effingham, by Bryan Edwards, Esq.*

To the memory of
THOMAS, Earl of EFFINGHAM, Baron Howard,
Captain-General and Chief Governor of this island, in the years 1790 and 1791;
And of KATHERINE his wife.

The

The latter departed this life on the
18th day of October, 1791,
In a voyage undertaken for the benefit
of her health,
In His Majesty's ship Diana,
The former, on the 19th of the following
month,
The third week after the melancholy
return of the Diana,
With the remains of his beloved Consort,
Whom he seemed unwilling to survive,
And with whom he was deposited in the
same grave.
Thus, united in their lives
By the most tender and exalted ties,
He—the fond and indulgent Husband,
She—the cheerful and obedient Wife;
In their deaths they were not divided!

To perpetuate the remembrance
Of so illustrious a pattern of conjugal
affection:
To manifest the public sense
Of the many public and private virtues of
their Governor;
And to record, for the benefit of posterity,
The clearness of that sagacity,
The extent of that knowledge,
And the purity and firmness of that inte-
grity, which rendered his administration
The boast and security of a grateful people,
The Assembly of JAMAICA,
Having caused the remains of this noble and
lamented pair to be interred with funeral
honours
At the public expence, the whole house
Attending each procession as Mourners,
As a farther testimony of esteem,
Inscribe this Monument.

39. *In the choir of the High Church of Glasgow,*

1605.

Heir . ar . bureit . Sr.
Waltir . Sr. Thomas . Sr.
Ihone . Sr. Robert . Sr.
Ihone . and Sr. Mathev .
by . lineal . descent .
to . vtheris . barons.
and . knichis . of . the .
hovs . of . Minto . wt .
thair . viffis . bairnis .
and . bretherein .

40. *In the choir of the High Church of Glasgow.*

To the memory
of
William Crichton, A.M.
Student of Theology
In the University of Glasgow,
This Stone,
The Spontaneous Tribute
Of Affection and Esteem,
Is dedicated
By his fellow-students
Of the Humanity Society.
Ob. An. Aet. 19.—A. D. 1784.

41. *In the choir of the High Church of Glasgow.*

To the Memory
of
Frederick Charles Williams, Esq.
Eldest son of V. Admiral William Piere
Williams,
A young man of amiable dispositions
and
Promising talents;
Who died at Glasgow, June, 1st, 1799.
While prosecuting his studies at the Uni-
versity,
in the 19th year of his age.

(*To be continued.*)

LINES,

Written on the death of Lieut.-General SIR JOHN MOORE.

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

IF e'er the *brave* or *worthy* claim'd thy verse,
Muse, let thy lyre with deepest sorrow glow,
For MOORE, alas! is gone, and in his hearse,
Our pride is laid, our joy is turn'd to woe:
Friends! let your tender feelings freely flow.

O! think on Britain long midst dangers tost;
Think on your country's noblest stay—no more.
O! think on freedom's cause, 'tis almost lost;
O! that kind heav'n the hero would restore.

It cannot be—his noble shade is fled,
And all our prayers, and all our tears are vain.
But still grant this, kind heav'n, that wide may spread,
Thro' Britain's sons, the spirit of the slain.

The champion's name still lives; long let it live!
Aye, let it animate the soldier's breast!
Ev'n when the destinies to ruin give
Fair Glota's city, let his name be blest!

When future bards Iberia's contest tell,
The deeds of MOORE shall flourish in their lay;
Sunk tho' he be,' the hero bravely fell;

A glorious star he'll rise, and bright display
His well-earn'd lustre in eternal day.

Glasgow, Jan. 1809. GLOTIANUS.

GLENCOE MASSACRE.

LOUD o'er the hill the tempest roars,
Loud o'er the steep the torrent pours,
Adown the snowy dale;—
Yet louder far was heard below,
The lamentable voice of wo,
In Glencoe's gloomy vale!—

Loud roars the spirit of the storm,
On rending, roaring, whirlwinds borne,
And whistling flies the heath;
But nor the ruthless tempests' rave,
Nor loudest fury of the wave,
Nor storms fierce pouring from the north,
Was half so loud, as howling forth,
Approach'd the ghost of death!

Fair rose the sun on Glencoe vale,
And fair he smil'd on Glencoe vale,
And fair he sought the wave;
But e'er he burst the gates of day,
Sweet Glencoe vale wild scatter'd lay,
One wide extended grave!

And murmuring to the nightly beam,
Slow winding moved the valley stream,
A silver chrystal flood;
But e'er the star of morning came,
It roaring tore its once sweet scene,
And rolling roar'd with rapid force,
Along its wonted lovely course,
A roaring stream of blood!

Night now had drawn her sable veil,
O'er half the world, while Luna pale,
Gaz'd on the earth beneath;
The toil-worn hinds to sleep betake,
A sleep from which they ne'er should wake,
But in the arms of death!

The unsheath'd poignard waits th' alarm,
And murder rears her treacherous arm,
To seek the victim's heart;
The crackling beams ascend on high,
Sires, husbands, mothers, children die,
All points of kindred carnage ly,
A thousand groans are heard!

The vaulted cliffs rebound the cries,
Of thousands sunk ne'er more to rise,
To death's dark kingdom driven;
Death raises all his voices round,
The hills give back the dismal sound,
The ghosts of night on ether borne,
Increase the roaring of the storm,
And rend the vault of heaven.

New rillets formed of blood burst round,
And tremble o'er the trembling ground,
And crimson all the plain;
The mothers' shrieks, the childrens' cries,
The fathers' groans, the husbands' sighs!
The scream terrific of the owl,
The lightnings flash, the thunders roll,
Death's horrid chorus join!

Death's done his worst, the deed is done;
Now groans are dying all around,
Now calm's the bloody wave;
While from the north the driving sleet
Pelts heedless on the sons of fate,
The clotted gore's their winding sheet,
The drifted snow their grave!

The morning rose on Glencoe vale,
But night remained in Glencoe vale,
Their sun had ever set:
The ravens wade from shore to shore,
O'er hills of slain, thro' seas of gore,
Or off on bloody pinions bore,
The horrid tale relate.

Ah! who can hear, or who can tell
The bloody deed, the mournful tale,
Without one feeling tear?
Each homely roof, a grave the while!
Each rural cot, a funeral pile!
Each bed, a bloody bier:—

Glasgow. *R. G.*

ON MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Being an imitation of the celebrated George Buchanan's Latin verses on her, when she was in the prime of youth and beauty.

OH! thou pre-eminent! whose charms display
Beauty, refulgent as the orient day,
Fairer than glowing fancy can define,
Each charm of youth, of form, and mind is thine:
Who can unmov'd behold that graceful mien,
Where captivating elegance is seen;
View without transport that attractive face,
Where beauty's loveliest lineaments we trace:
See those bright eyes that blissful rays impart,
Without love's passion kindling in the heart:
At once those qualities we most desire,
In thee combine, those talents we admire.
Thy thoughts impassion'd breathe, and flow with ease,
In various tongues, in each alike to please,
Gay and accomplish'd, affable, polite,
Fitted to charm the eye, or soul delight,
A powerful magnet that can all engage,
The love and admiration of thy age:
O! thou that dost such sov'reign charms display,
Our beauteous queen, we bless thy gentle sway.

Glasgow. *J. C.*

KIS-

KISSES.

SOME kisses, fair nymph, are but transient and fleet,
They just touch the lips and depart:—
But *those*, dearest *Flora*, like nectar are sweet,
They go from the *lips* to the *heart!*

ARTHUR,

A SUBLIME DESCRIPTIVE PIECE.

DARK was the night, and loud the wind-storm howl'd;
Around, above, the vivid light'ning's glare;
The thunder's awful noise unceasing roll'd,
In dreadful peals, along the troubled air:
When Arthur, silent, bent his careful way
Across the landing's dun and dang'rous gloom;
Seiz'd on the massy door—that strait gave way—
And entered slow, the horror-breathing room.
Trembling, with dumb amazement now he trod,
While hope and fear his breast alternate sway'd;
Reach'd where full well he knew, there erst had stood
A table, dimly gleaming in the shade;
He felt—but utter'd with terrific fear—
D—l take the tinder-box! it is not here!

EDWIN AND AMELIA.

A TALE.

——This fair I love,
But knows not of my love; 'twas thro' my eyes
The shaft empierc'd my heart, chance gave the wound,
Which time can never heal.
SHAKESPEARE.

AH! who can tell the warm transporting glow,
The rapt'rous thought, the keen and piercing woe,
That reign alternate, to depress or chear,
The feeling mind to taste, to virtue dear.
As to the throbbing breast, alternate rise
Malignant gloom, and cloudless azure skies,
That gloom which seems to check the earnest way
Of prepossession, and the genial ray
Of sunshine, most luxuriant on the blest,
Whose every charm, unknown, yet stands confest,
Oblivion vainly tempts to disavow,
The flame, Discretion, Ardor, both allow:
As, in the hallow'd place young Edwin stood,
Wrapt in the pleasing melancholy mood
Which regal domes and sacred worth inspire,
And Eton as she seems to lift the lyre;
Around the walls his pensive eye surveys
The grateful offerings to a Maker's praise,
But, as he gaz'd, the past, the present fade,
And leave the semblance of a beauteous maid;
And, as the rapid spark, in sudden fire,
Starts to the birth, and forms a fulgent lyre;
So Rapture, flashing on the fervid mind,
Glows in each sense, and leaves no pang behind,
Till, cruel thought! stern fate must call away,
And wake to duties of the passing day;
Whilst the sweet incense of melodious song
Ascended soft, the banner'd pomp among,
From her bright eyes a soft expression stole,
That moulds to harmony the ductile soul;
The solemn choirs a tender form impart,
And press it more angelic to the heart;
But, torn from these, to chase the closing day,
Falt'ring and hapless, far he bends his way,
Yet, as he pass'd amid the verdant fields,
Where learning taught him all the joys she yields,
The friendly mead a heavier aspect wore,
And thought embitter'd every sigh the more;
Fir'd at the keen reflection few can scan,
He own'd the lover, and forgot the man;
"Yes, can I wish such boyhood to resign?
If e'er a hope, I love to call it mine;
And shall illusion wish me to disprove?
Discretion starts, but Virtue calls it love;
I'll on, nor as I quit yon blest abode,
Feign heartfelt sighs, or tears that never flow'd;
But, in the temple of my ardent mind,
That imag'd form shall ever live enshrin'd,
Till summer soon again his tide shall roll,
And smile propitious on a sever'd soul,
Yet are the vows to such affection due,
Still breath'd; for love that ceases, ne'er was true."

London, 1809. *J. A.*

THE GROWTH OF THE ARTS IN NORTH BRITAIN.

Founded on the late Exhibition of Paintings, &c. in York Place.

THE genius of France, ever boasting her fame,
To gallant Britannia all vauntingly came,
Saying, Lass of the island, what wilt thou do now,
For laurels to bind round thy sea-weeded brow?—
The laurel is mine, and I'll yield it to none,
For mark how the trophies of art I have won;

From

From Rome all the painting and sculpture I've tore,
And Rome shall the seat of the arts be no more.
The youths thou exported to cull her choice things,
No more from that city rare specimen brings,
And thou of thyself can'st impart nothing great,
T' enliven the stuff in an Islander's pate—
Thy lands in the midst of a large briny pool,
That freezes his fingers, and keeps his heart cool.
And fancy, which ever was friendly to France,
Has said she will never with islanders dance;
So hand over quickly that dear evergreen,
To bind round the brow of the arts studded queen.

To whom the brave lass of the island replied,
Thy right to the shrub I have ever denied,
And tho' thou hast rob'd the fam'd city of lore,
Thou'st just the same *bee* in thy head as before;
For me, while I look round my brine circl'd land,
I feel my heart warming, and strength in my hand,
The stuff that is lodg'd in my strong upper storey,
Believe me, shall prove Britain's pride and her glory;
The fire of the arts like enchantment I've spread,
The glow of the mountain and valley is red,
The centre exhibits, in matchless array,
The circle's enlighten'd and beams as the day;
Behold now as London, Edina can boast,
Tho' not as she, numberless, still yet a host
All burning with ardour to rival old Rome,
Aspiring to rise, while she sinks in her tomb.

Then prithee bright queen of the arts hold a bit,
I'll keep a firm grasp of the evergreen yet,
Which grows up spontaneous 'midst forests of oak,
A shelter secure from the rude tempest's shock;
So take thy dear chum, frisking fancy so gay,
With tabor and cymbals and toot it away,—
What care I for dancing, which jumbles the brain,
I soar with the arts, or I dash thro' the main,
Should the last yield me nought, from the heavens I bring,
The dew that bespangles and nurtures in spring,
The sun shoots her rays, and our harvest are rare,
E'en the north yields her dainties, rich, plump, ripe, and fair.

Behold the bright star of the north how it gleams,
His rays dancing gaily along the pure streams,
Portending the growth of the arts 'yond the Tweed,
And the laurel to bind round the young artist's head;
What though thou with gems be bestudded all o'er,
Thou dar'st not approach to our rock-studded shore,
Our arts are secure, though thy *tyrant* should threat,
In war or in science our island is great;
So peep at the laurel and pluck if thou can,
'Tis twin'd with the rose and the thistle in one;
The rose and the thistle, in unison shall,
Th' invaders of Britain for ever repel,
The sun of Britannia our artists shall nourish,
And her south and her north for ever shall flourish.

Edinburgh, 22*d May* 1809. } *D. T.*

VERSES ON SPRING.

COME sweet restorer of the year,
Come put thy gayest liv'ry on,
At thy command the flow'rs appear,
And winter's icy rule is gone.

Behold him fly with all his train,
Gloomy and fierce to regions drear,
Where thou, sweet Spring, ne'er trod'st the plain,
But Winter ever rules the year.

Of late, no blackbird's mellow note
Resounded thro' the leafless grove,
Nor ceaseless from the turtle's throat
Was heard the tender tale of love.

No primrose sweet nor daisy fair
Come forth to deck the wither'd lawn,
No lark pois'd on the fields of air,
Announc'd the chearful morning dawn.

Arrested in its winding course,
No gurgling rill was seen to stray,
But winter froze each genial source,
And nature languish'd in decay.

But thou appear'st, delightful Spring!
Clad in thy robes of sweetest green;
The groves again with music ring,
The balmy air is all serene.

Releas'd, the murm'ring streamlets run,
The wild flow'rs deck the verdant plain,
And foster'd by the genial sun,
Nature triumphant smiles again.

M. E. C.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DUKE OF YORK.

Monday Feb. 6.

COLONEL FRENCH'S LEVY.

THE House having again resolved into a Committee to consider further of the charges against the Duke of York, the examination of witnesses was continued.—The extreme length of the printed minutes, which form a large volume, prevents us from giving, in the limited space allotted for our parliamentary department, any thing more than the following concise abstract of the evidence —

The second witness called was Mr Corri. He stated that Capt. Sanden was introduced to him by Mr Cockayne, who told the Captain that Mr Corri knew a lady who possessed influence in the War-Office.—Captain Sanden said he would give 2000l. for her assistance. Mr Corri spoke to Mrs Clarke on the subject, who said that she could do it, but that it was a very difficult matter, and she could recommend only persons of character: That in June 1804 he got a bill from Capt. Sanden for 200l.; that he put his name upon it, and then gave it to Mr Cockayne; that he destroyed some papers in 1804 at the request of Mrs Clarke, who told him that there was a terrible noise about the business between her and Colonel French, and that the Duke of York was very angry at the circumstance; that he had seen Mrs Clarke on the 6th of January; that soon after dinner two gentlemen came in, upon which they entered upon the subject of Colonel French's levy; that the evening was spent convivially, and he had left the gentlemen drinking at 12 o'clock. Mrs Clarke told him that one of the gentlemen was Mr Mellish, the Member of Parliament. He did not know the name of the other. On the 15th he saw Mrs Clarke; there was present a person who, Mrs Clarke said, was a writer in a newspaper, but he had forgot the name of this person and paper. The witness was ordered to withdraw. Mr Mellish, who had entered the House since his name was mentioned by the witness, rose to express a hope that some Honourable Gentleman would put a question to him on the subject.—Mr Wardle asked him, whether he had met with Mr Corri at Mrs Clarke's on the 6th or 15th January last? Mr Mellish declared, that he had never been in Mrs Clarke's house in his life, and had never seen her till she appeared at the bar of the house. Mr Corri was again called, and asked to say whether Mr Mellish was the man he had seen? He said no, and observed, that in calling the gentleman Mr Mellish, he had merely repeated what had been told him by Mrs Clarke.

Upon being asked about the third person, the newspaper man, Mr Corri said he was of a sallow complexion, had a high forehead, and was rather ugly; his hair was dark; he was badly dressed; by no means elegant in his speech. He was asked, if his name was Finnerty? but could not say.

Mr Dowler was next examined, and stated he had known Mrs Clarke between eight and nine years. Did the witness recollect having seen Captain Sanden and Colonel French at Mrs Clarke's? He answered in the affirmative, saying these officers had spoken to Mrs Clarke respecting a levy they proposed to raise. The witness said he had frequently spoken to these gentlemen by Mrs Clarke's desire, and had often seen Colonel French at her house in Gloucester Place. He said he used all his eloquence to dissuade Mrs Clarke from embarking in so hazardous an enterprize, but without effect. When he next saw Col. French, that officer told him he had given Mrs Clarke a thousand guineas to procure him the Duke of York's sanction for the intended levy. Colonel French said, it was highly important to procure men, but if he could not procure them, he should enlist growing lads and boys, and thus complete his levy. He also said, that the principal part of his levy had been raised in Ireland, and that he should have much difficulty in passing them in the Isle of Wight.—He therefore remonstrated with Mrs Clarke, and the witness pressed her not to do any more, or farther to interfere with Colonel French's levy. To this she replied, that the Duke of York was so distressed for money, that she could not, nor would not desist. He was asked what feeling had impelled him so to remonstrate with Mrs Clarke. He replied, that it was a species of gratitude, Mrs Clarke having provided for the witness a situation in the commis-

sariat department, in which he still continued. He had obtained that situation by purchase, but it had been suggested to him by Mrs Clarke. She invited the witness and a deceased friend of his, a Captain Sullen, to dine with her. She had a small musical party in the evening, and at that moment she made the proposal to the witness he had just described. She said she was exceedingly distressed for money, as the Duke of York was very irregular and unpunctual in his payments to her. The witness in these circumstances had recourse to his father, who supplied him with money sufficient to gratify Mrs Clarke, upon an express proviso by old Mr Dowler, that his son should not be disappointed. He, however, did not obtain the witness's appointment so soon as she expected, as there was a Captain Mandeville, of the 11th dragoons, who, by a stipulation with Mrs Clarke, was to be provided for before the witness. She, however, strictly kept her word with the witness. He underwent a cross-examination by Colonel Wardle and the Attorney-General, who asked him whether he did not know that Mrs Clarke was a woman of loose morals and description. He replied, he did not know; he heard such things currently reported of her, but with regard to his own knowledge and observation of Mrs Clarke's general conduct, for the long time he had known her, he could not help thinking these insinuations were almost totally, if not entirely groundless. Of this, however, he was not certain.

The next witness called was Mrs Clarke. She came to the bar in considerable agitation, and stated that she had been insulted, and having no one to protect her, had sent for the Serjeant at Arms for that purpose. She stated, that Col. French had applied to her to use her influence with the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of procuring a levy for the British army; that she applied to the Commander in Chief, told him she was to receive a reward, and that he had promised, in consequence, that Colonel French should have the levy; that she received one sum of 500 guineas, which was paid to Burney the jeweller for a service of plate, and that his Royal Highness paid the remainder by his own bill, as he told her so; that Colonel French told her, if his Royal Highness would pass his accounts, which were correct, he and his agent would accommodate him with a loan of L. 5000 on proper security and legal interest. She had seen Mr Dowler only twice since his return from the Continent; that she had received money from him repeatedly; L. 1000 for his commission, and other sums; that she applied to him for a carriage, which he sent her in two hours, and the Duke of York told her he would pay him, or recollect him in some way, that she saw Mr Corri twice in January; first she wrote him to procure her a ticket for the opera, and he called so near dinner-time, that she asked him; a young gentleman, a relation, dined with them, and Mr Wardle came in afterwards.—She declined answering when asked who were present the second time Mr Corri came to her; but, after some altercation, it was agreed upon that she should answer the question. She said, Captain Thomson, Mr Wardle, and a Mr M'Callum, a newspaper writer; that she had called Mr Wardle a Member of the House of Commons, and that Mr Corri was mistaken in supposing that she called him Mr Mellish; that she had been acquainted with Mr Dowler about ten years; that Mr Dowler paid himself for the carriage he sent her; that he sometimes gave money to her housekeeper when she was distressed; that she had seen him after his examination in the House; that he had complained that his feelings had been harassed, and that he would rather give every thing he was worth than submit to a second similar examination. She stated, that she had been under the protection of the Duke of York since 1802; that her establishment commenced in 1804 in Gloucester Place; that she had two carriages, six or eight horses, and nine men servants; that the house belonged to the Duke of York; that his Royal Highness promised her L. 1000 a year, to be paid monthly; that she received the money from the Duke himself, but that, for the last three months, he had given her nothing, though they were together every day: The money she received was barely sufficient to pay her servants their wages and their liveries; that she stated this to the Duke, who, after some time, said, that *if she was clever*, she should not ask him for money; that she had a house at Weybridge, where she kept two footmen and a gardener; that she first applied to the Duke about military promotions after she was settled in Gloucester Place; that her applications were very numerous; that she stated them to the Duke, who told her which were proper and which improper; sometimes the applications on her part were verbal, and sometimes she gave the Duke written lists; that she once gave the Duke a very long list, in which was Capt. Tucker's name; that she received it from Capt. Sanden or Mr Donovan. Being interrogated by Sir George Warrender, she stated, that she got the L. 1000 from Mr Dowler for the appointment in the Commissariat; that she applied to the Duke of York, and that the Duke told her he had

spoken

spoken to Mr Charles Long, and that the appointment was settled at last.

She stated that she had represented Mr Dowler to the Duke as a friend; that she had told the Duke the sum she was to get for his appointment; that Mr Dowler had not represented himself as having any interest with Sir Brook Watson, but said Sir Brook did not like him on account of his father's way of voting; that she did not recollect from whom she got lists for promotions; and that she had never circulated a table of the price of commissions. Here she burst into tears, and stated that she had this moment received a very interesting letter, urging her not to go on. The letter was demanded, and read by one of the clerks; it was signed William Williams, and contained a request to see Mrs Clarke about the Duke of York's business. Mrs Clarke stated, that the same person had written to her yesterday, and that he had told her in it that he had particular business with her. She sent word that she should be happy to see him. He came, and was shown into the drawing-room. He asked her how she was disposed to the Duke of York, and if any sum could induce her to take her children with her, and abandon her country for ever; promising, if she should follow the course he would point out, that she would be bountifully provided for life.

The witness was ordered to withdraw, and it was resolved to take the most prompt steps to secure Mr Williams. The House was resumed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Serjeant at Arms have orders to take into custody William Williams, wherever he could be found;—carried unanimously. The Serjeant was then ordered by the Speaker to do his duty. Mr Williams was soon taken into custody; the Committee was resumed, and Mr Williams brought for examination.—He called himself a clergyman, and his answers were quite incoherent and absurd. When he had withdrawn, it appeared from the account of Mr Kenrick and Mr Adam, that Mr Williams was a madman, and as such he was dismissed without paying the fees.

Mrs Clarke's examination was resumed. She stated that Dr O'Meara had applied to her in order to be made a Bishop, and that she had applications of a similar nature lately, but could not state particulars. That she had stated Dr O'Meara's application to the Duke of York, who said that his Majesty did not like him because his name began with O. The Duke of York, besides the L. 1000 a year, once paid L. 1800 for her, and at another time gave her a landau.

The next witness examined was Miss Taylor; she had known Mrs Clarke for ten years, and her brother was married to Mrs Clarke's sister. She and her sister kept a boarding-school at Chelsea. She had seen the Duke of York often with Mrs Clarke. She had likewise seen Colonel French there. She refused to give information where her father lived, but admitted that he was under pecuniary embarassments; and not being married to her mother, she was in jail for debt.

The last witness examined was Mr Donovan. He admitted that he offered a writer-ship in India to Mr O'Hara, who was to pay for it 3000l. and odd pounds; that Mr Tahourden authorized him to offer it; but that the negotiation was broken off by the party refusing to deposit the money in the banking-house named; that he solicited Mrs Clarke for two deaneries in November last, through the supposed influence of the Duke of Portland, but that they were not obtained. Mrs Clarke's letters to him, urging him to state the whole truth, were read. He stated that he had never applied to Mrs Clarke for promotions till November last. He allowed that he had made several applications, and that money had been taken; and admitted that he had negotiated a writership in India, for which 3500l. was paid; that he got 220l. and Mr Tahourden the rest.

The letters from Mr Donovan to Mrs Clarke, in the possession of Mr Wardle, were then read. They consisted of applications for various offices, with offers of pecuniary rewards for each in case of success.

The *Attorney General* read a letter he had just received from General Clavering, requesting to be examined at the bar of the House. He was called in, and stated that he had called on Mrs Clarke, urging her not to bring forward his name, as it would only impeach her own veracity; that he had never applied to her to use her interest to procure military promotions; that she had applied to him to recommend a Mr Sumner; but that he had reason to believe no such person existed.

Mr Donovan was examined relative to Major Tonyn's promotion, and stated that Mrs Clarke had received 500l. in consequence of it from Captain Sanden. Capt. Sanden being examined, admitted the same thing, and stated besides that Mr Donovan had received 25l. He did not suppose the promotion was procured by Mrs Clarke, but it had been stipulated to give that sum, when Major Tonyn's name appeared in the Gazette.

Mrs Clarke was again called and stated, that she recommended Major Tonyn to the

Duke

Duke of York; that she had applied to General Clavering for Mr Sumner, nephew of Dr Sumner, and related to Mr Sumner the member also; that he was recommended to her by Mr Donovan. That she had never represented herself as under the protection of Mr Mellish, nor even of the Duke of York. She then contradicted the statement of Mr Donovan, respecting offers made to her to give up her papers by Sir F. Burdett and Captain Dodd. She had recommended some persons who wanted situations to Mr Maltby, who lives at Fishmonger's Hall. She allowed, after much hesitation, that she had recommended a Mr Dawson and a Mr Lodowick, who had lodged about 1000*l.* for the office of assistant Commissary: That Mr Maltby made free with Sir A. Wellesley's name.

Wednesday Feb. 8.

The first witness called this day was Mr Maltby. He stated that he was a solicitor: that he became acquainted with Mrs Clarke in July 1806: that he was introduced to her by Mr Russel Manners, his wife's brother-in-law, on the supposition that she could procure a place for Mr Manners through the interest of the Duke of York. But the place was not obtained. He kept up his connexion with Mrs Clarke, because Mr Manners, as son of General Manners, had a regimental account to settle, which required a Board of General Officers. He had an assignment from Mr Manners for a debt of 1100*l.* and was anxious to recover his money. Mrs Clarke had applied to him to endeavour to procure for Mr Lodowick the place of Assistant-Commissary. 787*l.* were deposited, 600*l.* of which was to be given to Mr Lloyd, an attorney, and 100*l.* to Mr Tyndall, an agent, who lives in Symond's buildings. He himself and Mrs Clarke were to receive nothing. He applied to Mr Tyndall to procure several other offices for Messrs Williams, Thomson, Lawson, &c. but none of the applications were successful. Mr Tyndall being pressed by him in one case, said, that the appointments were to come through the Wellesley interest. He never applied to any person besides Tyndall, and was not to receive any remuneration, but did it solely to oblige Mrs Clarke. He had been engaged with Mr Donovan in procuring a writer-ship in India. Mr Tyndall was to have 150*l.* but the negotiation had not been completed.

Mrs Clarke was again called in, who produced letters from Mr Maltby, Mr Barber, Mr Lloyd, Colonel M'Mahon, and the Duke of York, and declared, that they were in the hand-writing of the respective parties. The most curious are those of the Duke of York, which we shall insert for the gratification of our Readers:

The first, dated August 4, 1805, was addressed to Mrs Clarke at Worthing:—

"How can I sufficiently express to my sweetest, my darling love, the pleasure and delight of her excellent and pretty letter. A million and a million of thanks, my angel, for this kindness, which my heart acknowledges in its love for you. I am hurt my love did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of my dearest love to think of me on the occasion; but she knows me too well to think I can bear the idea of adding to the sacrifices which I am too sensible she has made to me. News, my angel, you cannot expect from hence, where the sameness affords little subject for a letter. There is nobody here that I know, except the Chesterfield family and ourselves. Cartwright and I went to the play last night, which went off better than before. O'Meara wishes to preach before royalty. I will do what I can to gratify his desires. How long the time appears since we parted, my darling, and how anxiously do I look to Wednesday se'ennight, when I shall again return to my angel!—Your's and your's alone."

The 24th of August was the date of the second letter, to the following effect:—

"How can I sufficiently express my delight in hearing from you. O my angel! never was woman adored as you are. How long and tedious is the time since we parted, and how I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall again clasp my darling in my arms. Clavering is mistaken in his idea that second battalions are to be raised; you may tell him so, and that it is impossible to comply with his request. I thank you for the handkerchiefs; they are very pretty, and you may conceive the pleasure I have in wearing them, and thinking of the dear hand that made them. The day before yesterday I took a survey of Dover and the coast, from whence I had a pretty view of the French camp. Yesterday evening I reviewed the camp, and the 11th Dragoons, and afterwards four regiments of militia, which took me 15 hours. I shall have nearly as much to-morrow.—Adieu! my dearest, sweetest love.—Your's and your's alone."

Mr Wardle having finished this case, proceeded to that of Col. Shaw.

The first witness examined was Mrs Hovenden. She stated, that being in embarrassed circumstances, she wished to improve them by negotiating commissions: that hearing Mrs Clarke had great interest that way, she had called upon her, and proposed Major Shaw, who wanted a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Major Shaw was nam-

ed

ed to her by Mr Donovan. She gave him a letter of introduction to Mrs Clarke. The negotiation failed. Major Shaw made her a present of 10l. She acknowledged, with great reluctance, that she had recommended others to Mrs Clarke for places, but that they had all failed of success. Upon being urged to give the names of the persons, she mentioned Johnson and Williamson, two old acquaintances of hers, and said, that she did not recollect the names of the rest. A number of questions were put to her respecting Miss Taylor. Miss Taylor had called upon her, but, from motives of delicacy, in consequence of reports she heard, she could not return her visit. Would not say, whether she would credit Miss Taylor's testimony or not.

The next witness was Mrs Clarke. She stated, that Major Shaw applied to her to procure him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, promising 1000l. in case of success. She applied to the Duke of York, but he had already given him a situation in the Isle of Man, where his father was Deputy-Governor. She afterwards applied to the Commander in Chief for the situation of Deputy Barrack-Master at the Cape of Good Hope for Major Shaw, the situation which he now holds. He gave her only 500l. with which she was not satisfied. She complained to the Duke of York, who said to her, that he had told her over and over again to be more careful, and not allow herself to be duped, and then immediately put Col. Shaw on half-pay.

Being cross-examined, she said, that she had never represented herself as a widow, except at the trial of Captain Thompson: she admitted that she had called herself Mrs Dowler by way of joke; but never so as to deceive, as all those about her knew her real name and situation. She admitted likewise, that she had seen Mr Dowler privately once besides the twice she mentioned on her former examination, having come to his hotel the first night after his return from Portugal.

She declared that she received very little more from the Duke of York, except the 1000l. a-year. He had given her up the lease of her house, for which she got 800l.; he had paid for her plate, given her a set of jewels, and a few hundred pounds besides.

She acknowledged that she had a footboy, of the name of Samuel Carter, who lived with her about a year; that he had been before with Captain Sutton; that he waited on her at table, and sometimes attended on the carriage: that she applied to the Duke of York, and got him a commission in the 16th foot, and that he is at present in the West Indies. He went first to the Isle of Wight, but afterwards returned to her, because in want of money. He was about the age of 18, and very short, and therefore she called him a boy.

Some questions were then put to Mr Adam, about the annuity promised to Mrs Clarke by the Duke of York; but he referred to his former answers, and declined saying any more on the subject.

The next witness examined was Colonel Gordon. He stated at great length the circumstances attending the promotion of Major Shaw. Sir H. Burrard had applied to Colonel Gordon on the subject, and recommended Major Shaw in very high terms. At first Major Shaw was ordered to join the regiment in Ceylon, but after several letters had passed, Colonel Gordon suggested the place of Deputy Barrack Master General at the Cape, which was asked and procured. Colonel Gordon stated that it was usual to put all officers in permanent staff situations abroad upon half-pay, unless their regiment be with them, or some very meritorious services entitle them to full-pay. He then read a long list of officers in such situations, and showed that most of them were upon half-pay as well as Colonel Shaw. General Loftus next asked Col. Gordon about Col. Merrick Shaw. He said he knew him; that he had served long in India: that he had been recommended by Lord Wellesley to the Commander-in-Chief; that he had been put on half-pay formerly, because he had purchased a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a regiment not in India; that he had been lately transferred to the 76th regiment, where the Lieutenant-Colonelcy was vacant by the death of Colonel St John. He admitted that Major Covell of that regiment was an older officer than Colonel Merrick Shaw, but, in the opinion of the Commander-in Chief, not so well fitted for commanding a regiment.

Colonel Gordon next stated, that he understood in 1801 that there were great abuses in the sale and purchase of commissions; he made inquiry, found the accounts he had received correct; applied to counsel for advice; and communicated on the subject with the Secretary at War, who introduced a clause into the mutiny act, prohibiting the traffic in commissions under a heavy penalty. The original source of his information was an anonymous letter. He traced the business to Mr Frome, an army broker, and Mr Hendon, an army clothier in Parliament street. He sent for Mr Frome, who said that he was negotiating for a Paymastership in the German Legion, for which about 1000l. was to be given. Mr Hendon informed him, that he had received money for commissions, but added,

added, that he would not tell any more about it. The name of Mrs Clarke was never mentioned. Colonel Gordon stated to the Duke of York, what he learned from Frome and Hendon. His Royal Highness desired him to search the thing to the bottom, and said, that let it fall on whom it might, he would make an example of him.

Colonel Gordon then stated, that Samuel Carter was recommended to the Duke of York by Lieutenant Sutton of the Royal Artillery, who wrote a letter to his Royal Highness, dated December 7, 1803, entreating him to give an ensigncy to an orphan lad of the name of Samuel Carter, whose father had lost his life in the service of his country, and who had been taken care of and educated by Mr Sutton himself. Mr Sutton entreated this as the only favour he had asked during a life of service and suffering. Lieutenant Sutton's acknowledgment of the notification of Carter's appointment is dated the 29th March 1804.

Colonel Gordon was next examined about Major Turner's resignation. A letter from Greenwood and Cox, dated 26th August 1808, enclosing Major Turner's resignation as Captain of the 3d Dragoon Guards, the application of Lieutenant Sitwell for the company, and recommendation of General Cartwright in his favour, was first read; then a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, signed Lucy Sinclair Sutherland, that she thought his Royal Highness would consent to the trifling request it contained, not to accept of the resignation of Major Turner till the ensuing month of March; assigning as a reason, that Major Turner had behaved ill to a deserving lady, and, if allowed to resign, would secret himself, and it would be impossible for the lady to find him out, which was necessary for six months.—The Duke of York had given this letter to Colonel Gordon, and desired him to make inquiry. He wrote to General Cartwright, who promised to make inquiry, and said that Major Turner had unfortunately attached himself to a woman of moderate reputation, which was the cause of all the misrepresentations of his conduct. On the 22d September 1808, General Cartwright wrote to Col. Gordon, enclosing an extract of a letter from Col. Mfinday, which he trusted would do away the impression against Major Turner. The extract stated, that Colonel Munday had in no one instance ever had occasion to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Major Turner, while under his command in the 3d Dragoons. His behaviour had ever been gentleman-like and unblameable; that he was unfortunately connected with an artful woman, which, however, could be no obstacle to his resignation being received.

The next letter read was from Major Turner to Colonel Gordon, dated Canterbury, 3d September 1808. He had heard from Colonel Munday that his resignation was accepted. He had passed 40 years without having his name aspersed, till it was done by Mrs Sinclair, the circumstance of whose enmity he would explain on his arrival in town.—He expressed an earnest wish to be allowed to retain his rank, as he wanted no half-pay or any indulgence. Next a letter from Major Turner, dated Ipswich, 7th November, it states that Major Turner was in possession of facts to prove that his Royal Highness was influenced by Mrs Sinclair to retard his retirement. He appealed whether this unjust interference was fair, and craved leave to wait on Colonel Gordon when he came to town, to explain the circumstances alluded to in his former letter. Next a letter from Colonel Gordon in answer to the preceding. He had laid Major Turner's letter before the Commander-in-Chief. On the complaint of Mrs Sutherland, an inquiry had been made, which having turned out favourably to Major Turner, his resignation was accepted, but the request to retain his rank could not be acceded to. Next a letter from Major Turner, dated 15th December 1808, stating that he was preparing to lay before the public a statement of the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. When he mentioned Col. Gordon's name in that publication, it would be with as much delicacy as possible. Mrs Sinclair had offered to join with him in the publication, but he had declined, having discovered that she had written that letter to the Duke of York which related to his resignation. The last letter was an answer from Colonel Gordon to the preceding, thanking Major Turner for the promise of using his name in the publication as seldom and delicately as possible, but absolving him from all delicacy on the subject, and giving him liberty to mention him with all freedom, and to publish all the letters he had received from him.

The next witness examined was Mr Nicholls. He lived at Hampstead. Mrs Clarke lodged with him from October 1807 to July 1808. She represented herself as a widow; and that her husband had died three years before. Mr Dowler came frequently to the house. She gave herself out as married to him, and retained the name of Clarke, lest the Duke of York should send Mr Dowler abroad. He stated, that he had a great many letters of Mrs Clarke's, which she had sent down to light the fire; that a good many had been preserved; and that he had refused to give them up to Mr Wardle or Mrs Clarke.

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They were produced to the Committee; and a small Committee was appointed to select such as were connected with the present investigation. Mrs Clarke was in his debt; and when he asked payment, she wrote him that he had forged a will, and could hang him if she pleased. He had laid her letter before a lawyer, who had written to Mrs Clarke, but received no answer.

The next witness examined was Mr Reid. He kept a hotel in St Martin's Lane. Mr Dowler sometimes frequented the hotel, and he knew him. There was also a person who represented herself as Mrs Dowler; he had always addressed her under that name, and never understood that she went by any other. George Robins, porter to Mr Reid, said he knew Mrs Clarke; that he had carried wine to her frequently; that she always passed under the name of Mrs Dowler. —Samuel Wells, waiter at the hotel, gave his evidence to the same purpose.

Mr Perceval inquired of Mr Wardle, if he had any more charges to bring forward against the Duke of York. Mr Wardle said in reply, that he was not sufficiently prepared to enter upon any new charge, his information being as yet rather scanty, and if he should bring it forward, he pledged himself to be very concise. The House then resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again next day.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Mr Whitbread drew the attention of the House to the case of Major Covell, who had called upon him that day, and was afraid his character might be injured by an expression of Colonel Gordon relative to him in an examination before the House. He read a letter from General Leith, praising the conduct of Major Covell very highly while he commanded the 76th in Spain, and expressing his regret that he did not get the Lieut.-Colonelcy of that regiment.

Mr Leach brought up a report of the Select Committee appointed to inspect the letters laid before the House last night by Mr Nicholls. It stated, that the Committee had placed all the letters which they considered as necessary to the present charges in a bundle marked A.

Lord Folkstone moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Duke of York's conduct. He blamed the House for the manner in which Mr Wardle had been treated, and for the *infamy* with which he had been threatened, if he did not make good his charges. He then gave an account, that, some days ago, a person unknown had come and stated that there were papers in the hands of a solicitor in the city, which were strongly against the conduct of the Commander in Chief. After some search, the solicitor was found. He allowed that he had the papers, but was unwilling to give them up, alleging that the business had become a party question; that he lay under obligations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; that he would disoblige his friends, and that he might hurt his own character and interest.—After some severe animadversions on Lord Folkstone's speech by Mr Perceval, and an explanation by Lord Folkstone and Mr Adam, the Committee was resumed.

Mrs Clarke was called in to prove the hand-writing of Samuel Carter, General Clavering, Baroness Nolken, and Mr H. Elderton. The letters were shown to her, and she declared them to be the hand-writing of the different persons just named. Before retiring, she begged leave to say one word, and declared, that she never told Mr Nicholls that she was married to Mr Dowler, or that the Duke of York, if he knew of her marriage, would send Mr Dowler abroad.

The letters presented by the Select Committee were then read. First, three letters from Samuel Carter, after he had got his commission, asking pecuniary assistance, and begging her to procure him leave of absence. Then five letters from General Clavering to Mrs Clarke. They consist of requests to apply to the Duke of York in his behalf, and thanks for the attempts of Mrs Clarke to serve him. Before the other letters were read, Mrs Clarke was called in, and asked through whose influence she had procured a paymastership for Mr Elderton. She answered by the Duke of York, through Mr Greenwood, but very much against Mr Greenwood's will. She stated, that the Baroness Nolken did not apply to her on a military matter; that she had made several applications for her to the Duke of York. On being again shown the Baroness's letters

ters, she said that she fancied one of them was written by the Baroness's eldest son.

Three letters of Mr Elderton were then read, two to Mrs Clarke, soliciting her to apply to the Duke in his behalf, and one to the Duke of York, thanking him for confirming his leave of absence. Then two letters from the Baroness Nolken, expressing her gratitude for the favours conferred upon her by the Duke of York.

Mrs Favourite was next examined. She was sailing-maid and house-keeper to Mrs Clarke at Gloucester place. She had known Mrs Clarke since the time of her marriage, but had not been her servant till she went to Gloucester-place. Miss Taylor used frequently to dine with the Duke of York and Mrs Clarke. Mrs Clarke was often pinched for money; the Duke was unwilling to advance money; sometimes he paid bills when they were presented when he was in the House. Mrs Clarke kept two or three men cooks, and treated his Royal Highness sumptuously.

Mr Wardle was next examined and declared he was ready to produce every letter of Mrs Clarke's and, to the best of his knowledge, they had been all produced.

The next witness examined was Mr Greenwood. He stated that no person of the name of Frome was in his office; that Frome came to town to settle some accounts of his own, and settled near Mr Greenwood's office, and that he has no connexion whatever with Frome: That he once wrote Mrs Clarke, and sent the letter by Mr Taylor, shoe-maker, Bond Street. He knows Mrs Sinclair Sutherland; he knew her previously, but his acquaintance was more increased through the Duke of York. He was made acquainted with her connexion with the Duke of York by Mrs Sutherland herself, and had heard hes had a child to the Duke. The Duke of York ordered Mr Greenwood to inquire into the character of Mr Elderton; the first accounts were satisfactory; but, in consequence of some subsequent reports of misconduct, he wrote to Sir Robert Abercrombie, who obviated these reports entirely, and even applied for Mr Elderton himself. No sums of money ever went through Mr Greenwood's hands to Mrs Clarke.

Colonel Gordon was again called in. He stated that he had been acquainted with Major Turner since 1803. He called upon Colonel Gordon previous to his resignation, but did not solicit any favour, as far as he could recollect. Colonel Gordon had dissuaded him from resigning, but understood he had got into an unfortunate scrape with a woman, which made it desirable for him to retire. He admitted that measures were taken against Major Turner, in consequence of an anonymous letter, and said that all anonymous letters were forwarded to the Commander in-Chief.

Lord Folkstone thought it necessary to state the purport of the papers that would be produced. By these papers, it would appear that a negotiation was carrying on by the Duke of York to obtain the loan of about L. 70, [illegible] in 1804, to be paid by way of annuity. The person employed was a Mr Kennet, then residing in Lincoln's Inn Fields. At the same time, a concurrent negotiation was on foot to obtain for Kennet a place under Government. Several applications were made by the Duke of York to different departments of Government, to obtain for Kennet places in the West Indies. The advance of the sum of money to the Duke was dependent on his obtaining a place for Kennet. This Kennet proposed as the *sine qua non*, and the answer of the Duke's private secretary acknowledging the receipt of Kennet's letter, expressed no displeasure at the proposition. After some observations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Duff was called in and examined.

He stated that he was solicitor on Mr Robert Kennet's bankruptcy, and in consequence had become possessor of the papers which he gave to the clerk. Mr Robert Kennet was twice bankrupt. He was tried for a conspiracy to defeat the commissioners, found guilty, and sentenced to the pillory.

The handwriting of Mr Kennet, Col. Taylor, the Duke of York's private secretary, Mr Adam, Mr Long, Mr Chapman, &c. was then proved, and the different letters were then read. They contain allusions to the loan of money to the Duke of York; but consist chiefly in statements of the applications made by the Duke's order for situations for Mr Kennet.

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Historical Affairs.

War between Austria and France.

Preliminary Remarks.

BEFORE entering into a detail of the military operations which have taken place, we may be permitted to make a few preliminary observations upon some curious documents which have very recently come to light.

It appears now to be ascertained, that so far back as May 1808, the hostile preparations of Austria had created a very great alarm in the mind of Bonaparte, who was then finishing his work of legislation for Spain; for in a letter from his Secretary, Champagny, dated at Bourdeaux in June, to Count Metternich, the Austrian ambassador at Paris, he offered to make no small sacrifices, in order to appease the Court of Vienna, and to elicit from it, by way of keeping up appearances with the rest of the continent, an explicit declaration of a pacific mind. "Do you wish to be at rest with regard to the dispositions of France? All the assurances you can desire will be given you. Do you wish the encampments in Silesia to be broken up? They shall be broken up. Are you desirous that the directions given for arming the fortresses in that province should be countermanded? That shall be done. Do you wish that the measures for forming magazines of provisions at Palma-Nova should be discontinued?—They shall be discontinued. Publick declarations to that effect shall be made to you in any form you desire. They shall be couched in such terms as that the supposition of a meditated attack on the part of France shall manifestly appear to be absurd;—but do you, on your side, recal and discontinue those manifestly hostile and threatening measures, that are inconsistent with the present situation of Europe, and with the repose of which it so much stands in need—that remove to a distance all hope of a general peace, and above all that are incompatible with the native disposition and principles of the emperor."

Here he promises abundantly in order to cajole; and had he succeeded in allaying the apprehensions of the Court of Vienna; had he procured it to disband its armaments, and to check the rising spirit of the people, until he had subjugated Spain; it would have been a matter of perfect indifference to him what it might have afterwards resolved upon, as he would have been prepared to dictate, and not to soothe.

But the Cabinet of Vienna was not to be so cajoled. It did dissemble its hostile intentions, and actually issued a proclamation against the propagators of reports tending to encourage the idea of the renewal of war. It is surprizing that this circumstance, with the demolition of Brannau and Egra, should have lulled the vigilance of a man, who, according to his slave Champagny, "*lays it down as a principle, not to reject what seems improbable.*" Nevertheless, he either was satisfied, or pretended to be satisfied with the pacific declaration of the Austrian Emperor. But whatever semblance of pacific disposition the Cabinet of Vienna may have assumed, it did not, in the slightest degree, cause any alteration in the armament and discipline of its people. These went on with surprising alacrity, even according to the French accounts. Yet such was the eagerness of the tyrant to crush the Spaniards, that he detached in August 100,000 men from his grand army of the Rhine, and sent them into Spain; an error, in our apprehension, totally repugnant to his known rule of conduct, and even to his expressed apprehensions. From the lights we have since obtained, we have discovered many apparent circumstances of irresolution in his conduct. But the deluding nature of vice is such, that he was not aware of the hatred, indignation, and desire of revenge, which his cruelties and his perfidy had provoked. Having trampled upon every sentiment of justice, he had no conception of the general abhorrence that has risen against him. He thinks resentment may belong to the sufferers and

and their immediate adherents; but having no faith in a disinterested sense of virtue, he feels no apprehension lest other persons should be offended with his injustice, or inclined to punish his guilt. Add to this, that success has hitherto administered to his audacity; and that he is daily more and more inured to the commission of outrage. Thus rendered familiar with perfidy and cruelty, flushed with success, *more elate with confidence in his own ability, than attentive to the suggestions of his suspicion;* and from his incapacity of feeling moral obligation, more ignorant of the general abhorrence he has incurred, than averse from revenge; as he becomes, if possible, more inhuman, *he certainly becomes more incautious.* Thus his conduct involves him in danger.

In detailing the particulars of a colloquy between the tyrant and the Austrian Ambassador, at an audience of the Diplomatic body, the following singular marks of Bonaparte's irresoluteness are manifest.

"Austria means to make war upon us," said the emperor, "or she means to frighten us." M. de Metternich bore testimony to the pacific dispositions of his government. "If so, why such enormous preparations?" "They are merely for defence," said the minister. "But who attacks you, that you provide for your defence in *such* a way? *Who threatens you, that you should think of being attacked?* Is not all around you quiet? Has there been the least dispute between us since the peace of Presburg? Have I asked any thing of you? Has not the whole of our intercourse been friendly? And yet all on a sudden you have set up a cry of war. You have put your whole population in motion. Your Princes have been running through the provinces, and you have sent abroad the same proclamations, and taken just the same steps you did when I was at Leoben. Was this only a new organization, you would have done all this more slowly, at less expence, with less violence, without creating such a ferment at home, or raising such a disturbance abroad. But your measures are not merely for defence. You have added 1,300 men to each of your regiments. Your militia will furnish you with 400,000 men, which you can dispose of as you please. These men are put into regiments. A part of them are clothed, your fortresses are supplied with provisions. In a word, a sure sign that you are preparing for war is this, that you have been purchasing horses. You already possess 14,000 for the artillery. Such extraordinary expences are never made in the bosom of peace. These expences are increased by those of your military organization. Your men are paid with money; you have clothed a part of them, and found them with arms. This cannot be done but at great expence; and yet you confess yourselves the bad state of your finances. Your exchange, which has been for a long time low, has fallen still lower; your commerce has decayed. Is it then without an object that you have bid defiance to all such difficulties? Do not say that you were forced to think of your own security. Confess that all our relations have been friendly. You know that I ask for nothing, and want nothing; and I consider *the maintenance of your power*, under *present circumstances*, as very necessary to the European system, and the prosperity of France. I have put my troops in camp, in order to keep them in good discipline and activity. They do not encamp in France, because it costs too much. They encamp in foreign countries, where it is not so dear. My camps are scattered about. Not one of them threatens you. I should have had no camps, if I had had projects against you. And I was so very pacific, that I dismantled the fortresses of Silesia. I should certainly not have had those camps, if I had thought they would have given you any uneasiness. A single word from you would have been enough for me; and I am ready to break up all of them, if it is necessary for your quiet."

Although, in this curious dialogue between Bonaparte and the Austrian Minister, it is easy to detect his old artifices and stratagems, yet we are persuaded from many circumstances, more especially from the critical state of his arms in Spain, that the present is not a war of his own seeking, and that he has entered upon it with extreme reluctance. Rightly did he assure Count Metternich, that he wished to maintain Austria *under present circumstances*, for he had sufficient work cut out for him in Spain.

There has lately appeared in the *Moniteur* an *ex parte* correspondence between the two governments previous to the

the commencement of hostilities, according to which, it is plain, that France left no means untried, without compromising her power, to avert a war with Austria. And, if this be not sufficiently conclusive, the French minister's report to the tyrant strongly indicates the *measures* which France took to *elude* the war, until she had completed her objects in Spain. It says, "your Majesty made a new endeavour to avoid this war, which you had not given rise to;—you called for the interference of the Russian minister of foreign affairs, who was at that time in Paris. This minister, having been instructed by your majesty, visted the Austrian ambassador. He proposed an arrangement by which the three empires should be united by a triple guarantee, and which secured to Austria the integrity of her territory by the guarantee of Russia against the enterprizes of France, and that of France against the enterprizes of Russia; and in like manner the guarantee of Austria was accepted by the other two powers. It is unpleasant to be obliged to declare that these proposals by M. de Romanzoff had no effect*."

What can be more decisive of the reluctance of Bonaparte to enter upon this war? In fact, the success of his arms in Spain had not corresponded with his expectations. He had been successful in the first inundation; but the Spaniards recoiled, and suffered it to spend itself. Instead of finished desolation, the war there has resumed the same features which it wore last year; the same as it has always appeared in from the time of the ancient Romans, and the Moors, down to the present hour, whenever subjugation has been the object of the invaders. It was evident, therefore, to the tyrant, that another, and perhaps, a fourth campaign would be necessary; it was evident, that the whole of his disposable force would be required to subdue a people resolved to be free. Hence an Austrian war would divert the whole of such a force; and place him in a situation which he has never yet been reduced to,—the necessity of carrying on hostilities with two great powers, many hundred miles apart from each other. Consequently the great cause of all his victories would be annihilated; he was sensible that he could not concentrate his forces, and bring them to bear in irresistible masses upon each enemy at the same time. He must relinquish one or the other; or, if he were to persist in contending with both, his power against each of them must necessarily be diminished; and his wars would no longer be carried on upon the principles which have made him the terror of Europe, but according to the old system, and of course variously mingled with good and bad fortune. But a check, a permanent resistance, even would be more fatal to his arms, than defeat in pitched battles; because the moment the delusion is dispelled respecting his irresistibility, he is aware that his power will totter; and that he will have gathering around him, what he dreads more than regular armies, insurgent nations, availing themselves of the complexity and danger of his situation to regain their independence. Above all, the success either of Austria or Spain, while he is engaged with both, would compel him to carry on against one of them a defensive war; and the reader need not be told, that from the moment the French are driven to fight upon their own territory, and to draw their resources from it, the magic of his usurpation will fall to the ground. Bonaparte himself has told us in the printed account of his colloquial discussion with Count Metternich at his levee, that "his troops do not encamp in France, *because it costs too much; they encamp in foreign countries*, where it is not so dear;" and he might have added, where they cost nothing comparatively, as the comforts of the wretched inhabitants are wrung from them to support his slaves. But, when these encampments are confined within the French frontier, when the resources must be extorted from his own vassals, he is aware that they will ask, "why such oceans of blood and waste of fortune are vainly lavished? why may not France, assured of her integrity, be blessed at length with repose?"

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* We have been further told, that another great concession was offered to the Emperor Francis, no less than the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine, leaving these Princes to act as they thought proper.

Military Operations.

The Austrian army opened the campaign with passing the river Inn, and directing its march to Munich, the capital of Bavaria. On the 9th April the generalissimo, Archduke Charles, established his head-quarters at Lintz; and sent to the general commanding the French army, in Bavaria, a letter notifying the declaration of war, his orders to advance, and to treat as enemies all who should make any opposition. On the 15th of the same month, Bonaparte arrived at Strasburgh, while the French troops were marching in great force through Swabia for Bavaria. The same day that the Archduke notified the commencement of the war, the Austrian General Bellegarde sent a similar declaration from Egra, to Friant, who commanded the French troops on the frontiers of Bayreuth *. No time was lost after these declarations. Hostilities commenced on the 10th of April, and the Austrians crossed the Inn, between Brannau and Burghausen.

About this time, the positions of the French army and their allies were as follow: The corps of D'Avoust was at Ratisbonne, that of Massena at Ulm, the corps of Oudinot at Augsburg. The Bavarian army, under the *superintendance* and command of the *French* general Lefebvre, was formed in three divisions; the first, under the hereditary prince, was stationed at Munich; the second, under general Deroi, at Landshut; and the third under general Wrede, at Straubing. The army of the king of Wirtemberg, *superintended* by the *French* general Vandamme, was at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops were encamped under the walls of Dresden, *superintended* by Bernadotte; and the corps of the dutchy of Warsaw, commanded by prince Poniatowsky, was in the environs of Warsaw. Wrede's division advanced from its position to Neustadt, on the other side of the Danube; Massena's corps quitted Ulm, and arrived at Augsburg. On the 16th of April, we are told in the first French bulletin, Bonaparte arrived at Dillengen, where he had half an hour's conference with the king of Bavaria, in which he promised to make a man of him; and in fifteen days, to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th, he arrived at Donauwerth, whence he issued the following gasconade to his serfs. "Soldiers, the territory of the Confederation of the Rhine is violated. The Austrian general was desirous that we should take to flight at the first appearance of his army, and abandon our allies to his disposal. I come with the rapidity of the eagle. Soldiers! you were around me, when the sovereign of Austria came to visit me in my camp-hut in Moravia. You saw him experience my bounty, and swear eternal friendship to me. We have been victors in three wars. Austria owes every thing to our generosity; thrice has she broken her engagements. Our past success is the sure pledge of the victory which now awaits us. Let us advance, and let the enemy at the sight of us again recognize their conquerors."

On the 10th of April, the Austrians entered Passau, to the great joy of the inhabitants, and took a battalion of Bavarians prisoners. On the 10th, they advanced to Landshut and Dingelfingen, on the Iser, the 5th corps being in front of Landshut. The enemy had broken down the bridge at Landshut, and a division of 12,000 Bavarians under Deroi defended the passage. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, the bridge was re-established, the 5th corps crossed, and an action followed, which terminated in the retreat of the Bavarians upon the division of Wrede at Neustadt, where the Bavarians took a central position. There was no great loss on either side. No French troops had yet appeared, though several French officers were taken prisoners among the Bavarians. The 4th corps of the army, under prince Rosenberg, passed the Iser without opposition at Dingelfingen. To the left of these divisions, the corps under field marshal Jellachich, passed the Inn at Rosenhein, and Wasserburgh; and his advanced guard entered Munich on the 16th of April. The king of Bavaria fled under French protection from his capital, taking his jewels and treasures to Dillengen, whence he issued the following proclamation:

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* The Archduke's letter was delivered to the crowned slave of Bavaria, at Munich, as no French general had then arrived in Bavaria.

Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, to all whom these presents shall come, health!

"Without a declaration of war, without any previous explanation, our territory was on the 9th of this month invaded, and we were compelled to leave our capital, which is possessed by the Austrian troops. This attack on the rights of nations will be punished. The sovereigns of the Rhenish confederacy, supported by their mighty protector, shall maintain their independence, and, by victories, reply to the treacherous proclamation which is circulated in Bavaria, and which endeavours to subvert the rights of sovereigns, by exciting every where a spirit of disaffection, and to produce the destruction of all social order. People and soldiers of Bavaria, you know with what zeal we have loved you. You know that your happiness has been the constant object of our care. You know also that since the treaty of Presburgh, which confirmed your political existence, you have already had reason to rejoice at the new relations subsisting between us and the powers of Europe. People and soldiers of Bavaria, Austria seeks to annihilate your independence, reduce your strength, and diminish your possessions, under the pretext of freeing you. The people of the allied states are not, however, ignorant of the new and dangerous influence which it has endeavoured to establish, and the obvious consequence of which, would be the restoration of the arbitrary power which the archdukedom of Austria had assumed under the title of Head of the German Empire. It is our throne which is threatened to be overthrown. It is the Bavarian name which is to be extinguished among nations. In this attempt it is wished to make you parties, under the pretext of zeal for your property. Your territory is destined to be the reward of your enemies—for in their ostentation they do not conceal their object. They wish to dismember your country, and to establish in it Barons dependent on the court of Vienna. Their base and senseless purposes shall be defeated: for this we have the pledge of the fidelity of our people, of the courage of our soldiers, of the genius and protection of our mighty ally.

"In this great contest, in which justice will triumph over the temporary abuse of power, and through which Bavaria shall finally obtain that consolidation which will place her for ever in security against the attacks of a jealous neighbour, you will support with your wishes and your efforts, our arms, and those of our great ally. We shall soon return to our capital. At the sight of the illustrious protector of our confederacy, our enemies will fade away, and the war which they now again commence, shall, like that in 1805, be carried into their own territories; but measures shall then be taken to prevent their any longer disturbing the continent, and making their neighbours the victims of the intrigues of their cabinets. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH."

Dillengen, April 17.

Further on, to the left of Jellachich's division, field marshal Chastellar, on the 9th of April, amidst the joyful acclamations of the Tyrolese, entered the Tyrol at Lienz, through the Pusterthal, and reached Brauneck on the 12th. Every where the Tyrolese flew to arms, and either killed or took prisoners all the Bavarian soldiers in their territory. At Inspruck, on the same day, about 200 infantry and dragoons, with half a battery, were made prisoners, and on the following day, 49 French officers, 1677 men, with 451 horses, and two light battalions of Bavarians, surrendered at Wildau to the Tyrolese.

While these events were transpiring on the left of the Austrian army, general Bellegarde, on the right, broke up from Bohemia on the 10th April with the first corps of the army, and passing by Tieschenrieth, formed a junction at Werenberg, on the Nab, on the 12th, with the second corps of the army which had entered the Upper Palatinate by Rushaupten. Both corps took a position on the Nab, and their vanguard occupied the heights of Hirschau, in order to watch the road from Bayreuth to Amberg. At Hirschau, an affair of advanced posts took place with the division of Friant, which was approaching, in order to reach the Danube, by a rapid march through Amberg. The consequence of the action was, that the French division was driven back to Neumarck, and the advanced posts of the Austrians occupied Amberg. The first and second corps then advanced to Swandorff and Kirn, near Ratisbon. But the corps of Friant, nevertheless, joined the division of D'Avoust shortly after.

We

We now return to the army of the centre, under the immediate command of the Archduke Charles. After passing the Iser at Landshut, H. I. H. with the 3d, 4th, and 5th corps of the army, and the 1st corps of the reserve, advanced by a forced march beyond the river Labar, towards the Danube, in the direction of Kelheim and Ratisbon. On the 19th ult. he passed through Rottenburg, Echmuhl, and Closterach. The object of this forced march of the Archduke was evidently to cut off the corps under D'Avoust, before it could form a junction with the division of Oudinot, which was rapidly advancing from Augsburg, and the division of Massena, which had quitted Ulm, and had reached Augsburg. This bold design was unhappily frustrated by the celerity of the French movements. On the 19th an action took place at Pfaffenhoffen, between the corps of Oudinot and a body of Austrians, which led to no great consequence on either side. The day following the division of Massena formed a junction with that of Oudinot at Pfaffenhoffen; and at the same time D'Avoust left Ratisbon, to advance to Neustadt, and to draw near to Ingolstadt. It is impossible to mistake the object of these rapid movements.—While they eluded the archduke's plan of attack against D'Avoust's corps at Ratisbonne, which was well judged, though it was prevented, the three corps of D'Avoust, Oudinot, and Massena, together with the two divisions of Bavarians at Neustadt, were thus enabled to concentrate their forces, and collectively to attack the Austrians, at the very moment when they were advancing to Ratisbonne, and thought themselves the assailants. Accordingly D'Avoust commenced his march from Ratisbonne, by break of day, the divisions of Morand and Guden forming his right, and the divisions of St Hilaire and Friant, his left. At Presling, the division of St Hilaire, supported by that of Friant, came up with the Austrians, whom they compelled to fall back with the loss, according to the first bulletin, of between 6 and 700 prisoners. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the left of D'Avoust's army, under Morand, fell in with an Austrian division, near Tann, which was attacked in front, while Lefebvre, with a corps of Bavarians, which we before stated had taken a central position at Neustadt, had marched from that place through Abensperg, and attacked the Austrians in the rear. The Austrian division was thus driven from its positions, after sustaining a very severe battle, leaving, according to the French accounts, several hundreds killed and prisoners. At sunset the divisions of Lefebvre and D'Avoust formed a junction.

On the following day, the 20th April, Buonaparte arrived at Abensperg, and there resolved to attack the left wing of the Austrian army, commanded by the archduke Lewis and field-marshal Hiller. For this purpose, the corps of D'Avoust kept the Austrian divisions of Hohenzollern, of Rosenberg, and Lichtenstein, in check, while the two divisions of Morand and Guden, which had formed the right of D'Avoust's army on its march from Ratisbonne, the Bavarians and Wirtembourghers, attacked the army of the archduke Lewis and General Hiller in front. Massena marched by Freyberg, and thence proceeded to the rear of the Austrian army, to cut off their communications. The French order of battle was thus formed: The divisions of Morand and Guden formed, and manœuvred under the command of the duke of Montebello; the Bavarian general Wrede was stationed at Sigenburgh, and attacked the Austrian division opposed to him; general Vandamme, who commanded the Wirtemburghers, attacked the Austrians on their right flank. Lefebvre, with the division of Bavarians under the hereditary prince, and the Bavarian division of Deroi, marched toward the village of Ranezhausen, in order to reach the high road from Abensperg to Landshut. The duke of Montebello, with his two French divisions, forced the extremity of the Austrian left, and advanced to Rohr and Rosenburgh. The French bulletin states, that these movements so disconcerted the Austrians, that they did not fight for more than an hour, and then beat a retreat; and that 8 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, and 1800 prisoners, were the result of this affair, while they lost only a few men. It is certain that the Austrians were defeated, because we find them on the following day, the 21st, in full retreat over the Iser, and Landshut

shut evacuated by them. And though the usual exaggeration of the French has magnified the most trifling affairs into great battles; yet it is clear that the Austrians sustained a great defeat in the general action which took place between Abensperg and Landshut. Their flank was laid open, and their magazines at Landshut were exposed. Accordingly, the French availed themselves of their victory to push on to Landshut. The Austrian cavalry, who were covering the retreat of their army, engaged the French under the duke of Istria, in the plain before Landshut; and the French infantry forced a passage over the bridge, and penetrated into the city. Driven from their position, the Austrians were then attacked by the corps of Massena, which had advanced by the right bank of the Iser; and the conquerors, according to their own account, possessed themselves of 30 pieces of cannon, 9,000 prisoners, 600 ammunition waggons, and 3,000 baggage waggons.

The Austrian account of these actions, in their seventh and eight reports, confessedly drawn up in haste, merely states that the Archduke Lewis, after the battle of Abensperg, first retreated, with general Hiller, upon the Iser to cover Landshut; near which the defile was obstructed by several waggons, which rendered the loss of some artilery and several waggons unavoidable. But the loss of men was not considerable; only *one division* of the regiment of Benjavsk's infantry, suffered severely. The 5th, 6th, and 2d corps of the army united, and took a position near Old Oeting, to defend the river Inn. we must acknowledge that there is not only great confusion in these reports, but also contradiction. For in the seventh report, the 2d corps is said to have retreated by Ratisbonne, and combined with the main army; whereas, in the eighth report, it is represented as united with the 5th and 6th at Old Oeting, and presently after, the same report mentions it as having effected a junction with the 3d and 4th corps of reserve at Ratisbonne. Both statements cannot be true, as the French and Iser at that time intercepted the communication between the archduke's army in the vicinity of Ratisbonne, and the archduke Lewis at Old Oeting. The most probable account is, that the 2d corps did not fall back to Old Oeting, but united itself to the third and 4th corps of reserve at Echmuhl, where a great battle was obstinately fought on the 22d, according to both the Austrian and French statements.

While the battle near Abensperg was taking place, the Archduke defeated the French at Ratisbonne, and took, according to the French bulletin, 1,000 Frenchmen prisoners; a circumstance which wrought such an effect upon Bonaparte, that he swore an hellish oath, that in 24 hours Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbonne, to resent the insult which had been offered to his troops. A thousand Frenchmen lost, could not have occasioned such a bloody oath. It is more likely, therefore, that the Austrians took 4 or 5,000 prisoners, as is asserted by intelligence, *not official*, in the German papers. All this while, the corps of D'Avoust, and the Bavarians under Lefebvre, held in check the corps of Rosenberg, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein, that is, the 4th, 3d, and 2d corps. At this critical moment Bonaparte was in a situation of imminent danger, and had not the communication between the archdukes Charles and Lewis been cut off, or had the Archduke made a forward movement with celerity with his whole force from Ratisbonne and Eglofsham, the corps of D'Avoust and Lefebvre would have been utterly exterminated, and he would have taken the French division at Landshut in the rear†. Unfortunately this was not attempted with adequate promptitude, and Bonaparte, perceiving his danger, made a forced march from Landshut, with the two divisions of the Duke of Montebello and Massena, the cuirassiers of Nansouti and St Sulpice, and the Wirtemberg division. It now the division of the archduke Lewis, instead of pursuing its retreat, had suddenly advanced again upon Landshut ‡, the French corps there must have been ex-

† For on the preceding evening, a severe action had taken place with the corps of D'Avoust, when the archduke in vain attempted to carry the post of Abach, of which action the French make no mention. But it was no doubt this attack which hurried away Bonaparte from Landshut.

‡ Which they might have done, according to the 8th Austrian report.

exposed, in consequence of this great subtraction from its force, and the magazines might have been recovered. But the loss of the means of communication is the bane of armies; and unless a great genius presides, who is capable of hazarding much, great results cannot be expected. To the continued retreat of the archduke Lewis must therefore be ascribed the subsequent successes of the French. As we have already stated, Bonaparte, seeing the danger of the corps of D'Avoust and Lefebvre, advanced with the rapidity of lightning to their support. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, he arrived opposite Echmuhl, and drew up his army in order of battle, while the Austrians, according to their 8th report, were only *preparing* to make a general attack *on the following day*. The Battle of Echmuhl was fought on the 22d, with uncommon animosity, "every Austrian feeling," says their report, "the sublime cause for which he fought."

The right wing of the Austrians attacked and carried the post of Abach, on the Danube, and took Lakepont. Opposed to this wing, Lasnes commanded with the division of Guden. The right wing of the Austrians was compietely victorious; but the left was not so fortunate. It was turned at Echmuhl, of which the French possessed themselves, and then formed again in the woods (near Harting,) which cover Ratisbonne. The French say the Austrians were driven from this position into the plain, where their infantry was cut off by the French cavalry. On the other hand, the 9th Austrian report states that the archduke restored order, and thus ended a battle which had lasted five days without interruption. The French assert that not half their army was engaged; with great truth, the Austrians may say the same, as half their army was at Old Oetting. They also declare that they took 15 standards, and 20,000 prisoners; the Austrians, on the other hand, maintain that the loss on both sides was very great, and that they had taken a great number of prisoners.

It is utterly impossible, in the present stage of our information, to reconcile these flat contradictions; and therefore, the fairer mode seems to be, to admit that the Austrians were generally worsted, but that they stood their ground with such inveterate obstinacy as to have materially weakened the force of the enemy, and to have prevented him from following his successes with that galloping impetuosity for which he has been heretofore distinguished. We are the more inclined to judge in this way, from the flippant style of the French bulletins, and from the striking fact, that no pitched battles have been since fought, though the army of the archduke is still above 100,000 strong. Even the subsequent movements are not narrated by the French with their usual vapouring gaiety. "*Darkness at length compelled them to halt*," yet during this same darkness, the archduke defiled his army *undisturbed* through Ratisbonne. On the ensuing day, the 23d, the French advanced upon Ratisbonne, which they carried, after a severe conflict between their advanced guard and the Austrian cavalry, which covered the approach to that city, wherein the French must have suffered severely, as they represent that several successive charges were made, terminating, in more constrained language, "to their advantage." Every one acquainted with military affairs must be aware, that it never was the intention of the Austrian cavalry to attack the enemy, after its infantry had passed the Danube. The only object of their manœuvres was to cover the retreat of their infantry, which, by the French accounts, they effected so completely, that they do not boast of having made a single prisoner in this action. And in their representation of the battle of Echmuhl, the Austrians are stated to have lost only 300 cavalry! "In all these battles," they assert that "they lost only 1,200 killed, and 4,000 wounded," though in different parts of the same bulletin, we can reckon more than 7,000 of their men made prisoners, by their own admission. Nor are we told how many Bavarians and Wirtemburghers fell; this was not a consideration to the good people of Paris, but was an affair which concerned only the widows and orphans of Bavaria and Wirtemberg; yet it must be recollected, that in the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 22d, the wretched troops of those nations were most exposed to slaughter, for "the emperor determined to fight that day (the 20th)

at

at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtemburghers*.

The day on which the battle of Echmuhl was fought, Bessieres, with the Bavarian division under Wrede, and Molitor's division, proceeded to the Inn, in pursuit of the two corps of the archduke Lewis, which had retreated from Landshut. Istria passed through Weisburg, taking a few prisoners and carriages, and arrived at Neumarck, where he was checked by the Austrians, who having been reinforced, advanced to the latter place, and attacked the enemy. Nevertheless, he reached Burghausen on the 28th, and on the 30th, crossed the river with the division of Montebello, who had joined him. The corps of Massena set out from Ratisbonne on the 24th, and passing thro' Straubing, arrived at Passau on the 26th. Scherding was at the same time occupied by a detachment from his corps. On the 25th, Montebello marched with his corps from Ratisbonne to Muhldorf, on the Inn, and thence proceeded to the river Salza. On the 27th, the tyrant's head-quarters were at Muhldorf, where we will leave him for the present, to review the operations of marshal Jellachich's corps on the left of the army of archduke Lewis. This general, after having skirted the Tyrol, where he issued a proclamation*, pushed forward to Munich, which he occupied. But, after the disasters of the Austrian army between the Danube and the Iser, he retreated, and the 2d and 3d bulletins mention, that he was pursued by the Bavarian corps under Wrede, as far as Lauffen, on the Salza, where he had sufficient time to cross the river, and to burn the bridge. On the 29th, Wrede's division reached Saltzburg, after having a slight affair with the advanced posts of Jellachich's corps.

* *The following proclamation of Buonaparte was issued from his head-quarters at Ratisbonne, on the 24th of April.*

"Soldiers! You have justified my expectations. You have made up for numbers by your bravery. You have gloriously marked the difference that exists between the soldiers of Cæsar, and the armed cohorts of Xerxes. In a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Abersperg, and Echmuhl, and in the actions of Peising, Landshut, and Ratisbonne. One hundred pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 80,000 prisoners, 300 waggons harnessed for baggage, all the chests of the regiments—such is the result of the rapidity of your march and your courage. The enemy, besotted by a perjured cabinet, seemed no longer to preserve any recollection of us; their waking has been prompt; you have appeared to them more terrible than ever. Lately they crossed the Inn, and invaded the territory of our allies; lately they presumed to carry the war into the heart of our country. Now, defeated and dismayed, they fly in disorder; already my advanced guard has passed the Inn—before a month is elapsed we shall be in Vienna. "NAPOLEON."

* *General Jellachich's proclamation to the inhabitants of the Tyrol.*

"Tyrolese! You are still that which you were formerly. The time is approaching in which you will be recalled to that state of prosperity, to that genuine liberty which you were wont to enjoy under the benignant government of Austria. If the voice of that general, whom you have honoured by acknowledging as your countryman, and who, in the year 1709, by the victory of Feldkirch, saved you from imminent danger, and in the following year rendered your frontiers, from Alresberg to the valley of Karabendel, impenetrable to the attacks of the enemy; if this is not effaced from your recollection, listen to my words; listen, my countrymen, and be convinced. Your lawful sovereign,—your father, I ought rather to say, seeks you; place yourselves under his banners; his heart bleeds to see you under the dominion of a stranger. You, his children, become again the sons of Austria, do not undervalue that glorious appellation. The Austrian army, more numerous than ever, more inspired, more patriotic, on entering your frontiers, receive them as your brothers, as the children of the same father; rally round their standards, follow the glories of all the subjects of the throne of Austria.—God protect you.

"DE BUZIN,

Lieut. Field Marshal, &c."

We must next turn our eyes to the operations of the archduke Ferdinand, who commands the Austrian army in Gallicia, composed of 40,000 men. On the 15th April H. I. H. transmitted to the Polish minister at war, prince Poniatowski, a printed declaration of war, together with a letter, in which he informed him, that 12 hours after the departure of the bearer of these dispatches, he should advance into the dutchy of Warsaw with the Austrian army. Immediately the archduke advanced, and took possession of the frontier town of Norvenlasto, on the river Pelica. The army of the dutchy, with the Saxon and French troops, *superintended* by Bernadotte, broke up from Warsaw, and advanced to meet him. Several conflicts took place, in which the Austrians were victorious. H. I. H. moved forward with great rapidity, and on the 19th, attacked the confederate army, and defeated it. The result was the evacuation of the city of Warsaw, by the enemy, who fell back to Kalish, while the van of the Austrians entered the city, and the centre and rear on the following day.

On the side of Italy, the Austrian army, under the archduke John, has been very successful. With his army he entered the territory of Frioule, by Pontebba, Cividale, and Gorittia, and after a fruitless opposition on the part of the enemy, he advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy, commanded by Eugene Beauharnois, Bonaparte's *vice* in Italy, retired across the river, and fell back upon the troops in their rear at Sacille. In the night of the 14th, the archduke proceeded with his advanced guard towards Pardonne, followed at day-break by the remainder of the army. The advanced guard of the enemy was at Pardonne, and his army was posted between that place and Sacille, near Fontana. In this situation an action commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to the advantage of the Austrians. The result was so decisive, that the French could not maintain themselves behind the river Livenza, but were obliged to make a rapid retreat to the river Piave. The archduke took *six thousand* prisoners, among whom are generals Paze and Bressan, and more were continually arriving, when his dispatch from his head-quarters at Sacille, of April 17, was sent off. Besides this number of prisoners, the French lost in killed and wounded more than *seven thousand* men, sixteen pieces of cannon, and three standards. It is exquisitely gratifying to find that even the French journalists acknowledge their defeat in a manner too unequivocal to be mistaken. They say, that their troops, "though inferior in numbers to the enemy, *executed the orders, and fulfilled the intentions of Beauharnois;*"—which they might certainly do, by taking to their heels with all possible expedition. It appears that Eugene was frightened out of his wits, for the French accounts say that he remained upon the bridge during the whole action; and when it was over, that is, when the Austrians *retrograded*, the French also *retrograded*, and *repassed* the Piave, admitting that they had 1,500 men killed. The official journal of Milan, April 29th, states that "the persons employed in the military department, and those who follow the army, *were struck with such a panic* after the battle of the 16th, that they fled precipitately beyond the Brenta, to the city Vicenza." We may judge too of the fright of *the troops* from another little slip of the pen, as follows; "their flight gave birth to the most extravagant reports, which, passing from mouth to mouth, received such additions as is always the case upon such occasions. *Those who are always anxious for revolutionary proceedings, did not fail to take advantage of it.* His highness issued a proclamation this morning, commanding that all those who, in 48 hours, *did not return to their posts*, should be tried by a military commission. It is certain that our army *maintains* itself upon the Piave." From this statement it is evident, that the consternation of the Italian army was so great after their defeat, that they were in a state of complete disorganization; they were so terrified, that they durst not venture again across the Piave, and that the disaffection of the people to the usurper's government is manifest from their disposition to take advantage of the disaster which had befallen their oppressors, and to bring about those "revolutionary proceedings," the very idea of which has become so obnoxious to the tender nerves

nerves of the *enlightened* children of liberty and equality.

Upon the whole, from this analysis of the operations of the campaign, it is obvious, that the good and bad fortune of the combatants seem to be equally balanced; consequently, the bloody battles in Bavaria are not likely to have any material influence upon the general issue of the war. Traversing the extensive theatre of conflict, from the shores of the Vistula to the banks of the Piave, we shall perceive that the Austrians have been every where successful, except in Bavaria; and that even the effects of the hard-fought battles there, have been by no means decisive, since the army of the archduke Charles is in too strong a force for the enemy to penetrate much further into the hereditary dominions, without being exposed to the imminent hazard of being entirely cut off.

Without alluding to the unexampled spirit of loyalty which pervades all orders of men throughout the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, we know from the indubitable testimony even of those continental journals under the influence of France, and from the corroborating and more direct evidence of Bonaparte's bulletins, that a storm is mustering against him in every part of Germany, that the flame of independence is blown into action, and that the ancient patriotic spirit of the Germans is once more *up*. This temper, and this spirit, are enemies far more difficult for him to encounter, than disciplined armies.

At Leipsic, whither the king of Saxony and his family had retired after they had left Dresden, during an illumination which took place on the 24th April, in celebration of Bonaparte's victory on the 20th, the *populace* assembled in great multitudes, and threw stones and balls of mud at the windows of the palace. The same sentiment of indignation was expressed in a similar manner against the windows of the houses of the ministers, and of such persons as were supposed to be favourable to the cause of the French. The police took no notice of these disorders, dexterously ascribing them to foreigners in a state of intoxication, by way of cloaking the real indignant spirit of the Saxons. In Hesse, also, an insurrection of a very formidable description has broken out. Bonaparte adverts to it with savage fury in his third bulletin, wherein he accuses the Austrians of having invited the people to *rebellion*, forsooth, against their tyrants, whom he calls their sovereigns. The popular feeling predominates in Germany in favour of the Austrians. The insurrection in Hesse will either require a considerable body of French troops to be withdrawn from their grand army, in order to keep down the hostile mind of the Hessians, or that people will soon assume, from their known hatred to the French, a form and consistency sufficiently formidable to invite proselytes in other parts of Germany, and to demand the presence of a whole French army to subdue them. So great is the ardour of the Hessians, that thousands have flocked, according to the Moniteur, to Prague, where their *legitimate* sovereign, the elector of Hesse, has unfurled the standard of independence. The usurper, Jerome Bonaparte, calling himself king of Westphalia, has issued proclamations, and perpetrated many murders upon the patriotic Hessians; and some accounts state, that he has since been compelled to fly from his capital.

The enthusiasm of the Tyrolese, in the cause of their ancient sovereign, the emperor Francis, is a dreadful note of warning to Bonaparte. Without officers, without organization, without discipline, and almost without arms, this brave and faithful people, by a spontaneous movement, completely expelled their Bavarian oppressors from their country, after having made *six thousand* of them lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. The subjoined report of lieutenant-general Taxis to the emperor of Austria will put the reader in possession of Bonaparte's prospects in the Tyrol *. Well may the French slaves, treating of what they call

* *Report of Lieut.-General Taxis to his Imperial Majesty, dated Inspruck, April 15, 1809.*

"Sire,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to your imperial majesty the testimonies of bravery and fidelity which former subjects of your majesty have displayed, in proof of their attachment to your august House.

cal: "the incendiary proclamations of the Austrian generals," deprecate the spirit which actuates the ruffians in pay of Austria--"allies worthy of England." In addition to these facts, the armaments in reserve which Austria has prepared to support her armies, are upon an unprecedented scale of magnitude. The Hungarian insurrection alone, headed by the archduke Palatine, and general Haddick, already amounts to 80,000 men. In Bohemia, besides the militia battalions, a corps of 10,000 chasseurs are forming; and in Poland, vast numbers of its oppressed inhabitants have joined the standard of the archduke Ferdinand. Lastly, we learn from different parts of Germany that the hospitals are crowded with wounded French; and in an article from Frankfort of the 7th May, in confirmation of the losses which the French must have sustained in Bavaria, that Kellermann has received orders to break up his head-quarters at Hanau, and to advance by rapid marches with the army of reserve under his command, to form a junction with the French grand army.

House. The brave Tyrolians, driven to despair by the extinction of their constitution, which had been preserved entire and inviolate under the dominion of your majesty, and that of your august ancestors, took up arms on the 10th instant, attacked the Bavarian troops at Sterkingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the convent of St. Charles, and after having killed or wounded more than 500 of the enemy, compelled them to surrender and capitulate. On the 12th, a body of about 3000 men, composed of French and Bavarian troops, presented themselves before Wildau, near Inspruck, and sustained a similar defeat to that of the former; and a reinforcement of French troops, which came up on the 13th, did not meet with a better fate. As prisoners are continually coming in, I am not as yet enabled to ascertain the number of them with precision; but there have already been brought in, and sent on their way to Saltzburgh, the French general Bisson, several officers of the staff, from 3,000 to 4,000 men of different descriptions, artillery, light infantry, &c. and likewise the Bavarian general Kunkel, colonel Ditfort, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, about 20 officers, and about 1,200 Bavarian troops.

"The loss of the enemy in cannon, colours, muskets, and money, is not yet exactly ascertained, because the peasants, in the enthusiasm of victory, have not yet brought in several articles of which they took possession. A considerable number of prisoners are brought in every other moment, who have been dispersed in the different attacks."

PORTUGAL.

We congratulate our Readers upon the expulsion of the French once more from Portugal. On the 22d of April, General Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon from England, to resume the command of the united British and Portuguese armies. He was received with extreme joy by the inhabitants, and a splendid illumination took place. He set out on the 24th for the army, which had proceeded on its march for Oporto. The following dispatches to Lord Castlereagh contain the accounts of the General's complete success in driving the enemy back into Spain.

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

My Lord—I had the honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th inst. that I intended that the army should march on the 9th from Coimbra, to dispossess the enemy of Oporto.

The advanced guard and the cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th, to afford time for Marshal Beresford, with his corps, to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The infantry of the army was formed into three divisions for this expedition, of which two, the advanced guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's brigade, with a brigade of six pounders, and a brigade of three-pounders under Lieutenant-General Paget, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the brigade of Guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier General

brigades of infantry, with a brigade of six-pounders under Lieutenant General Sherbrooke, moved by the high road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's brigade of infantry, and a brigade of six-pounders, under the command of Ma-

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jor Gen. Hill, by the road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th, in the morning, before daylight, the cavalry and advanced guard crossed the Vonga, with the intention to surprise and cut off four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of infantry and artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring villages, about eight miles from that river, in the last of which we failed; but the superiority of the British cavalry was evident throughout the day: We took some prisoners and their cannon from them; and the advanced guard took up the position of Oliviera.

On the same day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right; and the head of Lieut.-General Sherbrooke's division passed the Vonga on the same evening.

On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high-road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's division in a parallel road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas between Santo Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about four thousand infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grijon, their front being covered by woods and broken ground.—The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by Major General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; whilst the 16th Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d, of the same brigade, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their centre.

These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the Hon. Brigadier-General Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under the command of Major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many, and took many prisoners.

On the night of the 11th, the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

It was important, with a view to the operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major-General Murray in the morning with a battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, to endeavour to collect boats, and, if possible, to cross the river at Ovintre about four miles above Oporto; and I had as many boats as could be collected brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The ground on the right bank of the river at this ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, placed on the height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good position for our troops on the opposite side of the river, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers.

The enemy took no notice of our collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their position under the command of Lieutenant-General Paget on the opposite side of the river.

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to Major General Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to Brigadier-Gen. Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieut.-Gen. Paget was unfortunately wounded, soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant troops devolved upon Major-General Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression, and at last Major Gen. Murray having appeared on the enemy's left flank on his march from Ovintre, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the enemy's weakness in the town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro, at the ferry between the towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the right with the brigade of Guards, and the 29th regiment, the whole retired, in the utmost

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confusion, towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them 5 pieces of cannon, 8 ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Stewart then directed a charge by a squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Harvey, who made a successful attack on the enemy's rear guard.

In the different actions with the enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an account, we have lost some, and the immediate services of other valuable officers and soldiers.

In Lieut.-General Paget, among the latter, I have lost the assistance of a friend, who had been most useful to me in the few days which had elapsed since he had joined the army.—He had rendered a most important service, at the moment he received his wound, in taking up the position which the troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first brunt of the enemy's attack.

Major Harvey also distinguished himself at the moment he received his wound, in the charge of the cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the officers and troops.

They have marched, in four days, over eighty miles of most difficult country, have gained many important positions, and have engaged and defeated three different bodies of the enemy's troops.

I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant General Paget, Major General Murray, Major Gen. Hill, Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke, Brigadier Gen. the Hon. Charles Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel Delancey, Quartermaster-General, and Capt. Mellish, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance they respectively rendered General Stewart, in the charge of the cavalry, this day, and on the 11th; Major Colin Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the assistance he rendered Major General Hill in the defence of his post, and Brigadier-General Stewart, in the charge of the cavalry this day, and Brigade-Major Fordyce, Captain Corry, and Capt. Hill, for the assistance they rendered General Hill.

I have also to request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the riflemen, and of the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d regiments, under the command of Major Way of the 29th, and that of the 16th Portuguese regiment, commanded by Colonel Machado, of which Lieut.-Colonel Doyle is Lieutenant-Colonel; and that of the brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, under the command of Brigadier General Langworth; and that of the two squadrons of the 16th and 20th light dragoons, under the command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the action of the 11th; and the conduct of the Buffs, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Drummond; the 48th, commanded by Col. Duckworth, and 66th, commanded by Major Murray, who was wounded; and of the squadron of the 14th dragoons, under the command of Major Harvey, in the action of this day.

I have received the greatest assistance from the Adjutant General and Quartermaster-Gen. Col. Murray, and from all the officers belonging to those departments respectively throughout the service, as well as from Lieut. Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal Staff, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the artillery and officers of engineers.

I send this dispatch by Captain Stanhope, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's protection: His brother, the Hon. Major Stanhope, was unfortunately wounded by a sabre, whilst leading a charge of the 16th light dragoons on the 12th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army, in action with the advanced posts of the French army at Albergaria Nova, 10th May 1809.

None killed; 1 Major (Lincoln Stanhope,) 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing—Total 4.

In the action on the heights of Grijon, May 11. 1809.

Nineteen killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing—Total 69.

Officers killed and wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—Capt. Sweatman, wounded slightly; Lieut. Tomkinson, severely. Captain Owens, 38th foot,

foot, wounded; Lieut. Woodgate, 52d, severely. King's German Legion—Captain Delanring, killed. 2d Ditto—Captain Langrehn, severely wounded. Rifle Corps King's German Legion—Lieut. Lodders, wounded.

In the passage of the Douro, on the 12th of May.

Twenty-three rank and file, killed; 2 General and Staff Officers, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 85 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.—Total 23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing—121.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Lieut. General Paget lost his arm, but doing well. Captain Hill, Aid-de-camp to General Hill, slightly.

14th Light Dragoons—Major Hervey lost his right arm, but doing well; Captain Hawker and Lieut. Knippe, slightly. 3d Foot—Lieut. Monaghan, slightly. 48th Foot 2d Bat.—Major Erskine, slightly. 66th Foot, 2d Bat.—Major Murray, severely in the arm; Captain Binning, slightly. Royal Engineers—First Lieut. Hamilton, severely.

Oporto, May 13. 1809.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, and ordnance stores, &c. taken in the arsenal of Quartieri St Oviedo, on the 12th May 1809.

Brass guns, French, the carriages broken to pieces—ten 12 pounders, twelve 8 pounders, eighteen 4-pounders, sixteen 3-pounders; brass howitzers, French, one carriage good—two 8 inch, one 6-inch; French caissons—4 serviceable, 30 unserviceable; 3000 whole barrels of English gunpowder; 300,000 English musket cartridges; round shot, 2000 nine-pounders, 256 eighteen-pounders, 368 twelve-pounders, 656 eight pounders, 580 four-pounders, 280 three-pounders; shells—400 six-inch, 600 flannel cartridges; case shot 120 six-inch howitzers; wheels good—8 guns, 30 howitzers, 18 cars; 60 handspikes, 12 tarpaulins, 3000 French flints, 10 slow matches, 100 spunges, 30 copper ladles.

G. Howarth.
Brig-Gen. Royal Horse Artillery.

As soon as Oporto was given up by the enemy, the inhabitants rose, and we understand massacred several of the French. The following Proclamation was issued by Sir Arthur:—

Proclamation.

Arthur Wellesley, General in Chief of the British army in Portugal, and Marshal General of the armies of the Prince Regent:

"*Inhabitants of Oporto,*

"As the French troops have been expelled from this city by the bravery and discipline of the army which I command, I require from the inhabitants that they shall comport themselves with compassion and humanity towards the said troops who may be made prisoners. By the laws of war, they are entitled to my protection, and it is my duty to afford it.—It would be very inconsistent with the generosity and magnanimity of the Portuguese Nation, to revenge, upon unfortunate individuals, the outrages and calamities which it has suffered. I direct the inhabitants of the city to remain tranquil in the town, and that no person that does not belong to a military corps shall appear armed in the city.—In case of this order being contravened, or of any attack being made upon the said individuals, persons shall be punished as guilty of having disobeyed my orders.—I appoint Colonel Trant Commandant of this city, unless the Government of his Royal Highness shall object to this nomination.—I order the Commander to use all the means necessary to enforce obedience to this order, and to produce the effect of complete tranquillity and peace, for which I am so anxiously solicitous.

"Arthur Wellesley."

"*Head quarters, Oporto, May* 13. 1809."

Monte Alegre, May 18. 1809.

My Lord,

When I determined upon the expedition to the north of Portugal against Marshal Soult, I was in hopes that the Portuguese General, Silveira, would be able to hold his post upon the Tamaga till he should be reinforced; by which, and by the possession of Chaves, the enemy's retreat would have been cut off. The loss of the bridge of Amaranthe, however, on the 2d inst. altered our prospects. Gen. Beresford, who marched towards the upper part of the Douro on the 5th, and arrived at Lamego on the 10th, however, having obliged the enemy's posts at Villa Real and Maison

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Frien to fall back with some loss, and having crossed the Douro, drove in Gen. Loison's out-posts at the bridge of Amaranthe, and again acquired possession of the left bank of the Tamaga on the 12th. Loison retired from Amaranthe on the morning of the 13th, as soon as he had heard of the events at Oporto, and met his advanced guard a short distance from the town. I was unable to commence the pursuit of the enemy till the morning of the 15th, when the Hanoverian Legion moved to Valonga, under Major-General Murray. On that evening, I was informed that the enemy had destroyed a great part of his cannon at Penafiel, and had directed his march towards Braga, in consequence of Gen. Beresford's operations upon the Tamaga; and I marched on the 14th, with the army in two columns towards the Minho. I directed General Beresford upon Chaves, in case the enemy should turn to his right; and Major-General Murray to communicate with General Beresford, if he should find that Loison remained in the neighbourhood of Amaranthe.

Gen. Beresford had anticipated my orders to march his own corps upon Chaves, and had already sent Gen. Silviera to occupy the passes of Ruives and Melgassey, near Salamonde, but he was unfortunately too late. I arrived at Braga on the 15th (Gen. Murray being at Guimaraens, and the enemy about fifteen miles in our front,) and at Salamonde on the 16th. We had there an affair with their rear guard. The Guards, under Lieut. General Sherbrooke, and Brig. Gen. Campbell, attacked their position late in the evening; and having turned their left flank by the heights, they abandoned it, leaving a gun and some prisoners behind them. On the 17th, we moved to Ruives, and on the 18th to this place. I here found that he had taken a road through the mountains towards Orense, by which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to overtake him, and on which I had no means of stopping him. The enemy commenced his retreat by destroying a great proportion of his guns and ammunition. He afterwards destroyed the remainder of both, and a great proportion of his baggage, and kept nothing excepting what the soldiers or a few mules could carry. He has left behind him his sick and wounded; and the road from Penafiel to Monte Alegre is strewed with the carcases of horses and mules, and French soldiers, who were put to death by the peasantry before our advanced guard could save them.

This last circumstance is the natural effect of the species of warfare which the enemy have carried on in this country. Their soldiers have plundered and murdered the peasantry at their pleasure; and I have seen many persons hanging on the trees by the sides of the road, executed for no reason that I could learn, excepting that they have not been friendly to the French invasion and usurpation of the government of their country; and the route of their column, on their retreat, could be traced by the smoke of the villages to which they set fire.

We have taken about 500 prisoners. Upon the whole, the enemy has not lost less than a fourth of his army, and all his artillery and equipments, since we attacked him upon the Vonga.

I hope your Lordship will believe, that no measure which I could take was omitted to intercept the enemy's retreat. It is obvious, however, that if an army throws away all its cannon, equipments, and baggage, and every thing that can strengthen it, and can enable it to act together as a body, and abandons all those who are entitled to its protection, but add to its weight and impede its progress, it must be able to march by roads through which it cannot be followed with any prospect of being overtaken by an army which has not made the same sacrifices.

It is impossible to say too much of the exertions of the troops. The weather has been very bad indeed. Since the 13th the rain has been very constant, and the roads, in this difficult country, almost impracticable. But they have persevered in the pursuit to the last, and have been generally on their march from day light in the morning till dark.

The brigade of Guards were at the head of the column, and set a laudable example; and in the affair with the enemy's rear-guard, on the evening of the 16th, they conducted themselves remarkably well.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Scottish Chronicle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ON Thursday, May 18. the Right Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, walked from the Highland Society Hall to the High Church, in the usual state, the Inverness-shire militia lining the street. His Grace was attended by the Earls of Buchan and Leven; Lord Viscount Cathcart; Lords Sinclair, Elibank, and Robert Kerr; Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle; most of the North British Staff, a number of naval and military Officers, and several other persons of distinction, and was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates in their robes. The Rev. Dr Grant, one of the ministers of Canongate, the last Moderator, preached an excellent discourse from Psalm cxvii. 12—15.

After Divine Service, his Grace went to the Assembly Room, when the Members proceeded to chuse a Moderator.—The Rev. Dr Francis Nicoll, at Mains and Strathmartine, was unanimously elected. His Majesty's commission and letter, and also the warrant for One thousand pounds, to be employed in propagating the Christian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, were read; after which, his Grace the Commissioner opened the Assembly with a very elegant speech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a suitable reply.

Friday, May 19. The Assembly appointed a Committee to draw up an answer to his Majesty's letter; and also an address upon the present arduous situation of public affairs.

The following gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commissioner—Mr J. Tod, at Mauchline, to lecture and preach on Sunday the 21st, in the forenoon, and Dr Mitchell, at Largs, in the afternoon. Mr Cannan, at Kirrymuir, to lecture and preach on the forenoon of Sunday the 28th, and Mr M'Gibbon, at Inverary, in the afternoon.

Saturday, May 20. The draught of an answer to his Majesty's letter, and also the draught of a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, upon the present arduous situation of public affairs, having been prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose, were given in, read, and unanimously approved of; and his Grace the Commissioner, at the request of the Assembly, undertook to transmit them to his Majesty.

Monday, May 22. The Assembly took into consideration the request of William Murray, Agent for the Church, and his letter being read, it was agreed that the Assembly should accept of his resignation, and immediately proceed to re-elect him, together with his son, Mr John Murray, W. S. joint agents for the Church, with the survivancy to the longest liver of the two, which was done accordingly.

The Assembly next proceeded to consider a petition from the Rev. Mr Small and Kirk-Session of Stair, craving aid and support of the privileges of Church Courts, against all interference of the Commissary Courts of Glasgow, which they considered as infringing upon them. After some deliberation, the case was referred to the Committee of public accounts to report thereupon.

Wednesday, May 24. The Assembly had before them an overture from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, respecting the rights and jurisdictions of the Church over the inferior Church officers, and a petition from the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and Mr John M'Ewan, minister of Baldernock, relating to the same subject; which having been read, and parties heard, the Assembly agreed to refer the petition to the committee on publick accounts; and at the same time declared, that the cause is entitled to the countenance of the Church, and authorised the Procurator to appear in the civil court in behalf of the Church, along with Mr M'Ewan.

Saturday, May 27. The thanks of the Assembly were given from the Chair to Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, General

ral Collector of the Widow's Fund, for the diligence, attention, prudence, and tenderness, with which he continued to discharge the duties of his office.

The Assembly heard a petition for the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun and others, heritors and feuars in the parish and town of Fraserburgh, appealing from a sentence of the Presbytery of Deer, dismissing a complaint brought against Mr William Bannerman, school master of Fraserburgh, accusing him of cruelty and improper behaviour to his scholars; and also from a sentence of the Synod of Aberdeen, refusing to receive an appeal taken from the sentence of the Presbytery of Deer. After hearing counsel, the Assembly agreed, without a vote, to dismiss the appeal as incompetent.

Monday, May 29. The Assembly heard a petition from Colin Cameron and others, respecting a Gaelic and English Chapel of Ease in Edinburgh; the Assembly unanimously agreed to grant the desire of the petition, by erecting the Chapel of Ease in question.

The Assembly had transmitted to them a petition of Thos. White, Esq. of Windhill, against a sentence of the Presbytery of Hamilton, 25th April last, directing the kirk-session of Avondale to refuse baptism to two of the petitioner's children. The Assembly, considering the special circumstances of the case, viz. that Mr White has a concern in another parish, which obliges him to be frequently there in the end of the week, and that he attends divine worship regularly in said parish, they agreed to recommend to Mr Scott to administer the ordinance of baptism to Mr White's children, in the parish church of Avondale; and they recommend to Mr White to attend the ordinances of religion in the parish church, as often as circumstances will permit.

The Assembly was dissolved in the usual form, and the next Assembly appointed to meet on the 17th May 1810.

The Assembly have had no material business this year before them.

Address of the General Assembly to the King.

May it please your Majesty,

The very gracious letter with which your Majesty has been pleased to honour this General Assembly of our national Church, has been received by us with the most profound respect and gratitude.

That your Majesty has again thought fit to intrust to the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, your Commissioner, to represent your royal person on this solemn occasion, we regard as a renewed mark of that gracious attention which your Majesty has been accustomed to shew to our interest and to our wishes. On former occasions his conduct in the high office committed to him has commanded our esteem; and on the present, we are confident that it will be such as to call forth our merited approbation.

We place the most perfect reliance on the assurance which, by your Majesty's command, he has again given us of your unalterable attachment to those principles of religion which are alone the means of directing the conduct of Princes, those principles which are so intimately connected with the existence of our incomparable constitution, and which, by being invariably maintained by your Majesty, have preserved it amidst the destruction of all surrounding nations. Of the inestimable blessings resulting to this realm from your Majesty's scrupulous observance of the religious and political duties of your exalted station, we are fully sensible; and it is a subject of high satisfaction to us, that we live under a Sovereign who so clearly perceives the necessary connection of these duties with each other, and so invariably adheres to them as the means of promoting the prosperity of his empire.

Your Majesty's solicitude to impress us with the wise and enlightened sentiments entertained by your Majesty on this most important subject, will animate us to use our best endeavours to preserve the portion of your subjects committed to our pastoral charge, in that state of purity of principle and rectitude of conduct, which may long continue to them those blessings which they now enjoy; and to impress them with a deep conviction of the sincere and unshaken attachment which your Majesty has never ceased to entertain to all your subjects, but more particularly to that part of them whose spiritual guidance is committed to our care.

We shall not fail to assure them, that if, in the course of the contest which your Majesty has been compelled to maintain, they have suffered from the bur-

burdens unavoidably occasioned by a struggle so arduous and protracted, your Majesty has ever regretted these burdens, and that it has only been your conviction of the justice of your cause which has enforced their necessity. That cause, we are firmly persuaded, is founded on religion and political virtue; and while your Majesty prosecutes it abroad by all the means which the Almighty has placed in your hands, we shall cordially contribute at home our efforts for its success, by our fervent prayers to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, by impressing sentiments of loyalty, unanimity, fortitude, and perseverance on the people committed to our pastoral care, and, above all, by the most zealous endeavours to recommend to their acceptance the salutary and ennobling doctrines of the gospel, which will continue to support them in the hour of trial. In the discharge of these our peculiar duties, it will be no small encouragement to us, that thus we shall justify the reliance which your Majesty condescends to place in our virtue and attachment.

We receive with sincere gratitude your Majesty's donation of One Thousand Pounds for promoting religious knowledge in the Highlands and islands of Scotland; and we shall endeavour to apply this mark of your royal munificence in the manner best calculated for promoting the pious purpose for which it is bestowed.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty and prolong your reign; that he may bless the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; that he may ever direct your Councils, and prosper the measures of your Government; that, after a long and happy reign on earth, he may bestow on you a crown of glory in heaven; and that Princes of the august House of Brunswick, formed on your Majesty's example, may to latest posterity sway the sceptre of this realm, are the fervent prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this national Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

FRANCIS NICOLL, D.D. Moderator.

COURT OF SESSION.—SECOND DIVISION.

Parish of Cockburnspath, v. *Parish of Coldingham.*

This was an important question respecting the settlement of a pauper. In the year 1800, Alex. M'Craw came with his family to the parish of Coldingham, and resided for upwards of three years, and thereby became a legal settler. In the year 1803, Hugh M'Craw, his son, 14 years of age, was bound an apprentice to an artificer in the parish of Cockburnspath, when, after residing with his master three years, he was struck with a disease which rendered him unable to continue at his trade, or contribute to his own subsistence. During the time of his residence with his master, his labour was inadequate to his support, and he was supplied with necessaries by his father. Under these circumstances, the question was, Whether a residence for three years constituted a settlement, or whether the settlement of this pauper must not be held the same as that of his father?

The question came before the Sheriff of Berwickshire, who found, that "a three years residence of a person, whether child, apprentice, or grown to manhood, without becoming a pauper upon any parish, gives a legal settlement, in the parish where he so resided, for the last three years, at one time; and therefore found, that Hugh M'Craw, by his three years residence in the parish of Cockburnspath, has acquired a legal settlement in that parish, and ordained the heritors and kirk-session to enrol him on their poor's list." This sentence was brought before the Court of Session. Lord Glenlee, the Lord Ordinary, gave judgment, affirming the sentence of the Sheriff, and the Court have unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Sheriff and the Lord Ordinary.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, April 26. The King has been pleased to nominate Lieutenant-General George Beckwith to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

(The Gazette of April 29. contains the ceremony of investing Lord Cochrane, General Sir David Baird, General Spencer, and General Hon. John Hope, with the order of the Bath.)

White

Whitehall, May 6. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Michael Seymour, of High Mount, in the county of Cork, and of Friery Park in the county of Devon, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Foreign Office, May 8. The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Adair, Esq. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

— To appoint Stratford Canning, Esq to be his Majesty's Secretary to said Embassy.

Foreign Office, May 26. The King has been pleased to appoint Francis James Jackson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Foreign Office, June 10. The King has been pleased to appoint Bartholomew Frere, Esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy in Spain.

— To appoint Robert Fagan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Sicily and Malta.

— To order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Beilby Porteus, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God John Bishop of Bangor, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of London.

Whitehall, June 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Rupert George, Knt. Ambrose Serle, Esq. James Bowen, Esq. the Hon. John Douglas, John Harness, Doctor in Physic, and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and custody of prisoners of war.

Whitehall, April 21. The King has been pleased to appoint James Sedgwick, James Jackson, and Samuel Rose, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, in the room of James Stodart, Robert Graham, Esqrs. and Sir John Stuart, Bart. removed.

Whitehall, May 25. The King has been pleased to appoint James Clerk, Esq. advocate, to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Archibald Cockburn, Esq. resigned.

— To appoint William Rae, Esq. advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the shire of Edinburgh, in the room of James Clerk, Esq.

Whitehall, June 6. The King has been pleased to appoint William Erskine, Esq. advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the shire of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of William Rae, Esq. appointed Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh.

James Ferguson, Esq. is appointed one of the Advocates-depute, in the room of Wm. Erskine, Esq. appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland.

May 17. Archibald Campbell, Esq. after reporting and giving his opinion upon the usual number of law cases, as Lord Probationer, took his seat as junior Judge of the first division of the Court of Session, under the title of Lord Succoth, in room of Lord Dunsinnan.

May 8. The Right Hon. Robert Dundas was unanimously re-elected representative for the county of Edinburgh, having vacated his seat on being appointed Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Lieut.-Gen. Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, has been elected Member of Parliament for the Ayr district of boroughs, vacant by the death of Col. John Campbell, younger of Shawfield.

The Earl of Selkirk has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alexander Scott, A. B. Rector of Bondleigh in Devonshire, to be one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed Thomas Henderson, Esq. merchant, Chamberlain of the city, in room of James Jackson, Esq appointed a Commissioner of Excise. The Council unanimously voted their thanks to Mr Jackson, and resolved to present him with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas.

May 9. The Governors of George Heriot's Hospital have appointed Peter Hill, Esq. Treasurer of said Hospital, in room of Thomas Henderson, Esq.

May 10. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, unanimously elected William Trotter, Esq. to be Old Treasurer, in the room of Thomas Henderson, Esq. appointed City Chamberlain.

May 10. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, unanimously elected the Rev. Dr William Ritchie, one of the ministers of the High Church, to be Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of the deceased Dr Andrew Hunter.

The Council also unanimously resolved to translate the Rev. Mr Alexander Brunton, minister of the New Greyfriars church, to the Tron Church of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the late Dr Andrew Hunter.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh have appointed Mr John Paterson overseer of the public works, in the room of the late Mr William Sibbald.

Mili-

Military Promotions.

Downing-Street, April 27. The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarrie, of his Majesty's 73d regiment of foot, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's settlement of New South Wales and its dependencies.

May 2. A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General the Hon. John Abercrombie was appointed Commander in Chief at Bombay, with a seat in Council.

War-Office, May 9. Brigadier-General John Hope, of the 60th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in North Britain, vice Major-General Mackay, deceased.

War-Office, May 30. 44th Foot—General Sir Thomas Trigge, to be Colonel, vice Rainsford, deceased.

68th ditto—Major-General John Coape Sherbrooke, to be Colonel, vice Sir Tho. Trigge.

3d West India Regiment—Major-General John Murray, to be Colonel, vice Sherbrooke.

Royal Regiment of Malta—Major-General the Hon. John Brodrick, to be Colonel, vice Murray.

Lieut.-General David Douglas Wemyss, to be Governor of Tynemouth, vice General Rainsford, deceased.

Downing Street, June 10. The King has been pleased to appoint Major General the Hon. John Brodrick, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Martinique.

— To appoint Lieut.-General Edward Morrison to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jamaica, and to be Commander of his Majesty's forces on the Jamaica station.

Marriages.

April 15. At Petersburgh, Prince George of Oldenberg, to the Grand Duchess Catharine. The nuptials were celebrated with great festivity.

May 20. At Douglas, Lanarkshire, Robert, son of William Watt, Esq. of Breckness, Orkney, to Eliza, daughter of Mr Jas. Rae, merchant, Douglas.

24. At Dunfermline, Dr Henry Dewar of Lassodie, to Helen, daughter of the late Andrew Spence, Esq. of Philadelphia.

At Yarmouth, James Henderson, Esq. of the Ross-shire militia, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

June 1. At Portobello, David Stodart, Esq late of the island of Tobago, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Jameson, Esq Portobello.

1. At Glasgow, Mr Thomas Stodart, Biggarshiels, to Mrs Black, widow of the late Mr David Black, jun. merchant, Glasgow.

2. At Edinburgh, at the house of Mrs General Macleod of Macleod, by Bishop Sandford, Sir John Pringle of Stitchell, Bart. to Emilia Ann, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Macleod of Macleod.

2. At Aberdeen, Alexander Campbell, Esq. younger of Ballachyle, Lieut. Col. of the Argyllshire militia, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late William Rose of Bellivat, Esq.

3. At Elgin, Alexander Mason, Esq of London, to Anna, eldest daughter of Patrick Duff, Esq. town-clerck of Elgin.

5. At Glasgow, Mr David M'Laren, merchant, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Wingate, jun. merchant.

5. At Paisley, Mr Arthur Auchincloss, merchant, to Miss Margaret Wylie, daughter of Mr William Wylie, manufacturer there.

5. At Rothesay, James Duncan, Esq. late of Liverpool, to Miss Brown, only daughter of Bailie Brown of Rothesay.

5. At Petershill, the Rev. Dr William Meek of Torphichen, to Miss Croll.

6. At Ibroix, William Jackson, Esq. to Mrs Smith, widow of Captain Smith of the 14th foot.

7. At Leith, Mr John Young, jun. Solicitor in the Supreme Courts, to Helen, second daughter of William Bell, Esq.

8. At Twickenham, Capt. Carmichael, of the 9th dragoons, to Miss Mackenzie, daughter of the late Peter Mackenzie, Esq.

12. At Mosstower, Mr James Brodie, Ormiston, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr James Church

12. At Bellwood, near Perth, Thomas Caw, Esq. merchant in London, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of John Young, Esq. of Bellwood.

13. At Dunkeld, John Stewart, Esq. of South Persay, Captain in the Royal Perthshire Militia, to Christian Helen, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Stewart of the 5th regiment of foot

15. At Berwick, Arthur Clifford, Esq. fourth son of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford of Tixal, Staffordshire, to Eliza Matilda, second daughter of the late Captain John Macdonell of Leagh, Inverness-shire.

20. At Craigrothie, Mr Frederick Adamson, merchant in Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie, Esq.

20. At Edinburgh, Joseph Bell, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Craigie, daughter of the late David Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarnie.

At Gretna Green, Mr Braggs Carlyll of Hull, merchant, to Elizabeth, only daughter

ter and sole heiress of the late John Pitcairn, Esq. of Pitcairn house.

Dr Stewart, Balmoral, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Patrick Stewart, Kinneff.

BIRTHS.

At the Government House, Montreal, Canada, the lady of Major-General Gordon Drummond, a son.

April 19. At Verdun, Mrs Innes, wife of Thomas Innes, Esq. of his Majesty's navy, a daughter.

May 17. At Howick, Northumberland, the Countess Grey, a son.

18. At Stevenston, East Lothian, Lady Margaret M'Lean, a son.

26. Lady Maxwell, of Calderwood, a still-born son.

27. At Barrock house, Mrs Sinclair of Barrock, a daughter.

28. At Ancrum Woodhead, Mrs Park, a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Ramsay of Barnton, a son.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cochrane, a daughter.

31. At Hundalee, Mrs Elliot of Harwood, a son.

June 6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. advocate, a son.

7. At Inverey, Mrs Skene of Rubislaw, a son.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wishart, wife of Mr Patrick Wishart, writer to the signet, a son.

9. At Bondleigh in Devonshire, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Scott, a daughter.

11. At Glasgow, Mrs Dennistoun, wife of Mr Robert Dennistoun, a daughter.

13. At Fort George, the Lady of Major Hamilton, of the 78th regiment, a daughter.

15. At Jedburgh, Mrs Riddell, wife of Walter Riddell, Esq. a daughter.

17. Lady Ellenborough, of a seventh son, and 13th child.

The Countess of Albemarle, a son.

DEATHS.

July 23. 1808. At Prince of Wales's Island, Mr James Scott, second son of the late James Scott, Esq. of that island, much and justly regretted.

At Calcutta, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, William Spence, Esq. merchant, Madras.

Aug. 19. At Seringapatam, Colonel Hugh Buchan, of the Honourable East India Company's service.

Sept. 3. At Lucknow, Lieut. Thomas Auldjo, fourth son of the late George Auldjo Esq. of Portlethen.

March 8. 1809. At Queenston, Upper Canada, Robert Hamilton, Esq. son of the late Rev. John Hamilton, minister of Bolton.

9. At his estate of Belmont, in Jamaica, Sir David Kinloch, the last remaining son of the late Sir James Kinloch Nevay of Kinloch, Bart.

13. At Dunse Castle, parish of St George, Jamaica, Mr Robert Johnson, house carpenter, second son of the late Mr Robert Johnson, Dunse.

April 22. At London, Mr William Mitchell, aged 77. He had been upwards of 30 years in the service of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, and has bequeathed, after the death of an aged sister, the interest of 200*l.* for ever to the poor of the parish of St Fergus, where he was born.

May 1. At Madeira, Joseph Alexander Condell, Esq. many years merchant there.

11. At Chanting-Hall, Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq. Blairhall.

14. At Crawfield, Mrs Beatrix Shedden, wife of John Shedden, Esq. of Muirston, Ayrshire.

14. At Insch, Mrs Jopp, widow of Mr Alexander Jopp, aged 75.

17. At London, Miss Leontina Drummond (of the noble and unfortunate family of Melfort,) aged 16 years.

18. At Dalkeith, Mr George Cunningham.

19. At Peebles, Mrs G. Dick, relict of the Rev. Mr William Tate, late minister at Kilbrecks.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Ebenezer Jamieson, seventh son of the Rev. Dr Jamieson.

21. At ditto, Miss Margaret Trail.

22. At Glasgow, Dr Hugh M'Cleod, Emeritus Professor of Church History in that University.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Blair, wife of Alexander Blair, Esq. writer to the signet, and daughter of Sir David Maxwell of Cardoness, Bart.

22. At ditto, Mr Robert Gordon, late bookseller in Edinburgh.

23. At Perth, in the 78th year of his age, W. Alison, Esq. late Provost of that town.

23. At Dysart, Mrs Janet Grandison, relict of Mr A. Bruce, shipbuilder, Dysart.

24. At Chelsea, in his 49th year, after a long and painful illness, Sir William Henry Douglas, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

24. At Jenny Bank, near Perth, Mr John Honey, aged 23, a promising young man, and much regretted.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Bertram, much and justly regretted.

26. At ditto, Mrs Jean Blackwood, relict of the late Mr John M'Lean, merchant in Edinburgh.

30. At Jedburgh, much and justly regretted, Dr William King, physician.

May

May 31. At Richmond, aged 14, Henry, eldest son of John Deas Thomson, Esq. of Norton, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy.

31. At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Oliphant, daughter of the late Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie, Esq.

June 1. At Moreham House, Jane Maxwell Sommervail, infant daughter of Mr John Sommervail.

1. At Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, Miss Anne Carmichael, last surviving daughter of the late David Carmichael of Balmedy, Esq.

1. At Edinburgh, Mr David Allan, plumber.

3. At Edinburgh, George Mulvihill, Esq. of the county of Clare, Ireland, aged 23, student of medicine in Edinburgh.

3. At the Manse of Gargunnock, the Rev. George Christison, minister of that parish.

4. At London, Mr William Thompson, late in the Irish Provision Trade, aged 40 years.

4. At Clifton, near Bristol, of a putrid sore throat, after a few days illness, aged ninety-one, John Peack Hungerford, Esq. many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Leicester.

4. At Fraserburgh, in her 18th year, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr D. Green, of that place.

5. At his house, at Lee, in the 81st year of his age, David Papillon, Esq. late senior Commissioner of his Majesty's Excise.

5. At Cuttlehill, Kinrossshire, William Wemyss, Esq. of Cuttlehill.

6. At Anstruther, Mr Thomas Ballardie.

7. At London, Benjamin Shaw, Esq. of Upper Thames Street, many years one of the Common Council for Queenhithe Ward.

7. At Paris House, Hugh Hay, Esq. of Paris.

7. At Balnakilly, John Stewart, Esq. of Balnakilly.

7. At Dumfries, Mr David Glen, writer.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr James Grant, writer.

7. At ditto, Mrs Margaret Hutton, relict of Mr James Kidd, shipmaster, Leith.

8. At Kildress, county of Tyrone, Robert Bourne, Esq. second son of the Rev. Richard Bourne of Holles Street, Dublin.

8. At Perth, Eliza Thomson, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Thomson, one of the ministers of Perth.

9. At Perth, Harriet, and on the 17th, Agnes, daughters of Mr Robert Hepburn, merchant there.

9. At Kennoway, Mrs Elizabeth Clephane, only daughter of Alexander Clephane, Esq late surgeon in Falkland, Fife, of the family of Carslogie and Kirkness, universally regretted by all her acquaintances.

9. At Dumfries, Mrs Young of Youngfield, in her 77th year.

10. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Mr David Gordon, merchant.

10. At ditto, aged 72, Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, uncle of Lord Napier.

10. At Lauriston, Andrew Bell, Esq. engraver, aged 83.

10. At Edinburgh, John M'Mikin Craufuird, eldest son of Mr Archibald Craufuird, writer to the signet.

11. At Turner's Hill, Hertfordshire, Mr William Wallace Macpherson.

11. At Charlesfield, Mrs Agnes Orr, widow of Mr William Young, minister at Hutton.

12. At Sheerness, Mr William Etty of the Royal Navy, aged 28. He was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Douglas, wife of Mr Archibald Douglas writer.

11. At Ogill, William Simpson, Esq. of Ogill.

14. Lieut.-Col. Wynyard, of the 14th light dragoons.

15. At Stirling, Mrs Cecilia Murray, relict of Dr Hercules Lindsay, of the University of Glasgow.

15. At London, Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties. He had nearly attained his 88th year, and passed a long life almost without any of those infirmities, from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice. He died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him, *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata*. He was not deprived of life, but presented with death. No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of Physic, and the elegant paths of the Greek and Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success, than Sir George Baker. He has left a splendid fortune.

18. At his seat of Parton, in Galloway, William Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, Esq.

18. At his seat in Kent, Filmer Honywood, Esq. of Mark's hall. He was member of Parliament for the county of Kent in three successive Parliaments.

At Egmore, the Rev. Richard Hall Kerr, D. D. Senior Chaplain of Fort St George, and Superintendant of the Military Male Orphan Hospital.

At Walthamstow, David Barclay, Esq. in the 91st year of his age the last grandson of Robert Barclay of Urie, who wrote the celebrated apology for the people called Quakers.

No-

Notice of the late Mr Alex. Smyth.

The following concise account of Mr Smyth, is given principally as a tribute to his memory, and as it may afford some little information to the readers of this Miscellany concerning his productions in it, from which perhaps they have at some hour or other derived amusement.

Mr Smyth was born about the year 1783 in the village of Collinsburgh, in Fife, of parents whose circumstances exceeded indigence, and whose penury of education made them feel a solicitude for that of their son. Their efforts accordingly had the effect of procuring him respectable instruction, which his own ardour and attention improved and extended. As a step to a kind of genteel life, he was initiated into the profession of the law, but appears to have had no predilection for juridical study, never having practised, or been known to receive one professional commendation. Instead of spending his time in the acquisition of legal knowledge, he dedicated it to literature; he fancied its walks enamelled with flowers, with whatever is fascinating; but experience discovered to him, alas! when it was too late, the delusions of imagination. Besides a variety of fugitive pieces, he wrote "Providence, a Fragment," the tales of "Sir Frederick Osmand," and the "Clergyman's Daughter," in the Edinburgh Magazine. Altho' these compositions shew no appearance of genius they exhibit just and moral sentiments, a language flowing, and often pretty.

From the cruelty of fortune, he was impressed with a settled melancholy, for a considerable time previous to his death, and this having occasioned much seclusion from society, the circumstances of his last illness are imperfectly known. It is certain, however, that it was rapid; he died at Edinburgh in the end of February last, without the kindnesses of intimacy, or the cares of parental tenderness.

To an elegant literary taste, Mr Smyth added generosity and feeling, a courteous sociability, and jocular vivacity; when distress presented itself, he always alleviated it, quickness of impulse made him bestow with profuseness, and having no pecuniary superfluity, his imprudence frequently rendered him necessitous. Under the smiles of prosperity, his gay colloquial qualities drew around him a circle of friends, but the last scenes of his life were clouded by misfortunes, and he was deserted by those who, it is said, had expressed unalienable regard at a time when his only contemplation was lowring prospects, which perhaps their sympathy and assistance might have mitigated. Such is the influence of circumstances, and such the infidelity of friendship.

AMICUS.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
June 5.	251½	¾ ¼ pr.	68¾ ¼
12.	256½	¾ —	69¼
19.	——	¾ ¼ —	69⅛
26.	——	¾ —	69½

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

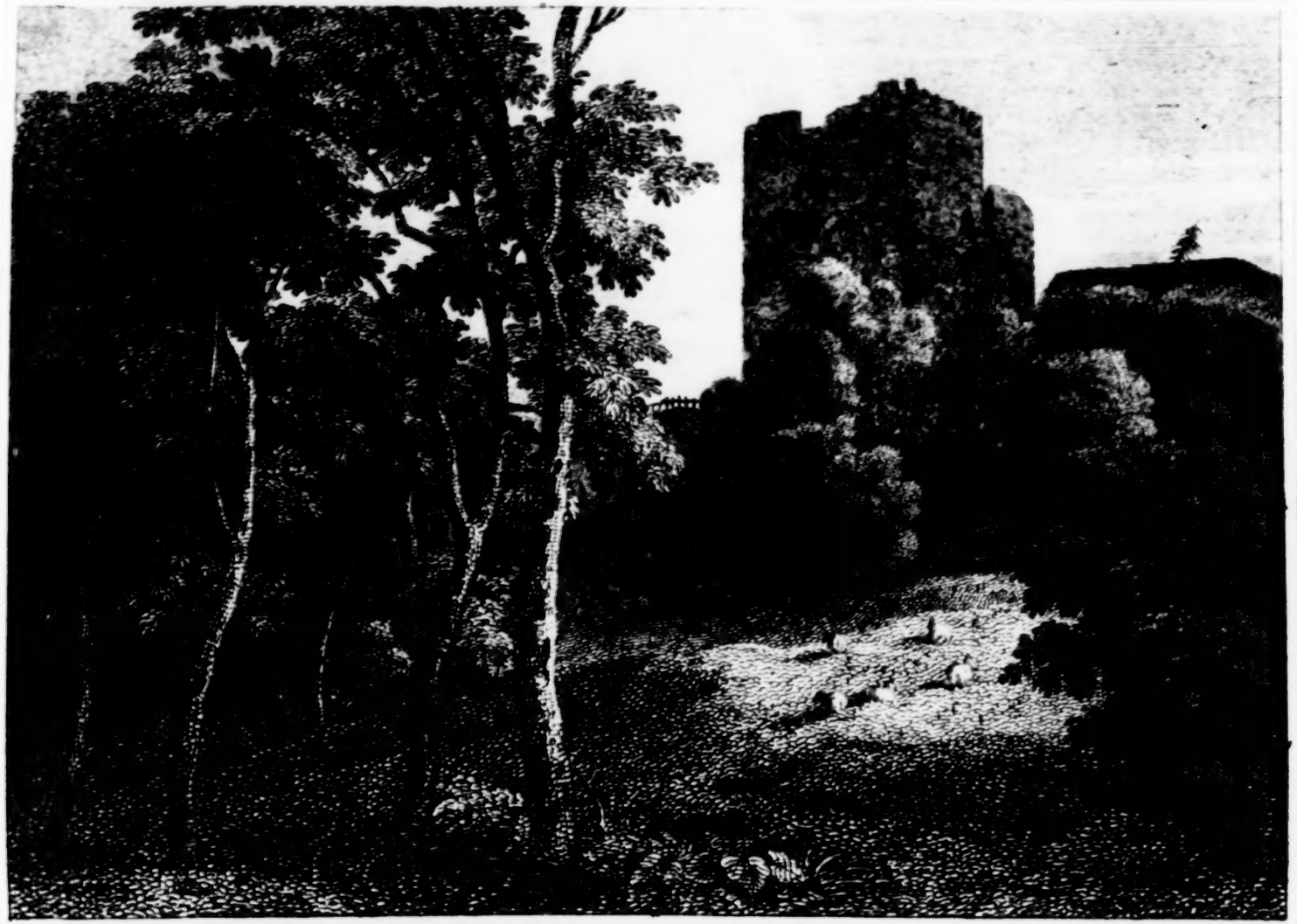
1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
June 2.	42 s. 50	26 s. 31	24 s. 31	25s.30
9.	42 51	30 33	26 33	25 31
16.	42 51	29 33	27 34	26 32
23.	41 51	29 32	27 33	26 31
30.	42 52	29 33	27 33	26 31

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
June 1.	76 90	30 38	24 30	40 48
8.	76 90	30 39	24 32	44 52
15.	76 90	30 38	24 31	44 50
22.	76 90	30 39	24 31	44 50

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
June 6.	307	22d.	40	16 17
13.	360	22	70	16 17
20.	390	22	57	16 17
27.	800	22	55	16 17



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